

CRITERIA FOR MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PROCEDURES

Reference: Medical and Surgical Procedure Codes List and Hospital Surgical Procedures Code List

Table of Contents

Criteria #1 Laminectomy	3
Criteria #2 Spine	4
Criteria #3 for 62287 and 62292: Aspiration procedure. . . (Injection procedure of chemonucleolysis)	4
Criteria #4 Knee Arthroscopy	5
Criteria #5A: Septoplasty	8
Criteria #5B: Mandibular Reconstruction	8
Criteria #6 Surgical Treatment of Reflux Esophagitis and Hiatal Hernia/Open or Laparoscopic	8
Criteria #7 Inguinal Hernias/orchiectomy	10
Criteria #8 Orchiectomy	10
Criteria #9 Amputation of Penis	10
Criteria #10 Sterilization/Other Genito-urinary Procedures	11
Criteria #11 Surgical Laparoscopy/Other Medically Necessary Gynecological Procedures	12
Criteria #12 Myomectomy	12
Criteria #13 Hysteroscopy	12
Criteria #14 Abdominal Hysterectomy	13
Criteria #15 Vaginal Hysterectomy	14
Criteria #16 Emergency Procedures: For Example, Ectopic Pregnancy, Ruptured Uterus	14
Criteria #17 Abortion	15
Criteria #18 Carpal Tunnel	16
Criteria #19 Eye Lid Procedures	16
Criteria #20 Contact Lens	17
Criteria #21 Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy	17
Criteria #22 Gastric Bypass Surgery for Obesity	18
Criteria #24 Liver Transplants	21
Criteria #25 Bone Marrow Transplants	23
Criteria #26 Kidney Transplants	25
Criteria #27 Cornea Transplants	26
Criteria #28 Heart Transplants	27
Criteria #29 Lung Transplants	29
Criteria #30 Neonatal Care	31
Criteria #31 Intestinal Transplantation	33
Criteria #32 A: Vagal Neurostimulator	35
#32 B: Sacral Nerve Stimulation	36
#32 C: Spinal Cord Nerve Stimulation	38
#32 D: Diaphragmatic/Electrophrenic Stimulator	39
Criteria #33A: Trigger Point Injections	40
Criteria #33B: Epidural and Nerve Blocks	41
Criteria #34 Removal of Benign or Premalignant Skin Lesions	43
Criteria #35A: Corneal Topography	45
Criteria #35B: Ophthalmic Biometry	46
Criteria #36 Urinalysis, Urine Culture	47
Criteria #37 Helicobacter Pylori	48
Criteria #38 Cardiac Ablation	49
Criteria #39 Ultrasound in Pregnancy	50
Criteria #40A: Imaging, CT scans	51
Criteria #40B: Imaging, MRI	52
Criteria #40C: PET/CT Imaging	55
Criteria #41 Fiberoptic Endoscopic Evaluation of Swallowing (FEESST)	56
Criteria #42 Varicose Vein Surgery	57
Criteria #43 Sleep Study in Adult	58
Criteria #45 Outpatient Chronic Pain Management and Referral Form	61
Criteria #46 Craniectomy or Craniotomy Decompression	63

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF CRITERIA 64

Attachment: Chronic Pain Management Referral Form

Criteria for Medical and Surgical Procedures

References:

- Medical and Surgical Procedure Codes List, Utah Medicaid Provider Manual for Physician Services
- Surgical Procedures Code List, Utah Medicaid Provider Manual for Hospital Services

Certain procedure codes identify criteria used by Medicaid staff when reviewing a prior authorization request. Criteria are referenced by number. Use this list in conjunction with the Medical and Surgical Procedure Codes List and Surgical Procedures Code List. Consent requirements for specific procedures (for example, sterilizations and abortions) are included with the criteria.

Criteria #1: Laminectomy

CERVICAL: (A, B, and C must be met):

- A. One or more of the following must be met:
 - 1. History of radicular pain (arm, scapula, chest) with or without neck pain.
 - 2. History of myelopathy (e.g., extremity spasticity, grafted difficulty, bowel and bladder dysfunction, long-tract signs of spinal cord compression). Long-tract signs are: loss of pain sensation, loss of temperature sensation, loss of position sensation, loss of vibratory sensation.
 - 3. Findings of radiculopathy (e.g., weakness, numbness, reflex change) or myelopathy (hyperflexia, spasticity, positive Babinski)
 - 4. Dysphagia
- B. One or more of the following must be met:
 - 1. Myelogram, CT scan, or MRI evidence of disk and/or osteophyte impingement of nerve of root or dural sac consistent with history and physical findings.
 - 2. Dysphagia from osteophytes and/or bulging disk demonstrated radiographically.
 - 3. Radiographic evidence of:
 - a. infection in bone or disk
 - b. neoplasm in bone or disk
 - c. trauma-induced canal compromise involving bone or disk
- C. Failure of non-surgical care (e.g., rest, traction, bracing, (cervical collar), physical therapy, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, analgesics or muscle relaxants) or documented contraindication to non-surgical care (e.g., intractable pain, significant or progressive neurological deficit).

THORACIC: (A and B must be met):

- A. Spinal or nerve root decompression is evidenced by either:
 - 1. Neurological deficit of both lower extremities. Neurological deficits are: weakness, numbness/tingling, gait disturbance
 - 2. Radicular pain (pain radiating around chest wall)
- B. Myelogram, CT and/or MRI evidence of spinal cord root compression.

LUMBAR/SACRAL: (A, B and C must be met):

- A. One or more of the following must be met:
 - 1. History of radicular pain with one or more of the following:
 - a. Radicular leg pain with or without back pain not sufficiently relieved by conservative care to allow normal life.
 - b. Symptoms of cauda equina compression (bowel and bladder dysfunction, saddle anesthesia, bilateral leg pain, weakness, numbness)
 - 2. Findings of radiculopathy with one or more:
 - a. Weakness, numbness, reflex loss in distribution of lumbar root, atrophy of muscle or positive straight leg raising (producing sciatic pain)
 - b. Clinical evidence of sacral root compression (e.g., decreased rectal tone, saddle anesthesia).
- B. Myelogram, CT scan, MRI evidence of bulging or herniated nucleus pulposus causing nerve root and/or dural impingement, consistent with history and physical findings.
- C. Failure of non-surgical care (e.g., rest, traction, bracing, physical therapy, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, analgesics, or muscle relaxants) or documented contraindication to non-surgical care (e.g., intractable pain, significant or progressive neurological deficit). Non-surgical care is defined as four to six weeks of conservative care.

Criteria #2: Spine

- A. Approval will be given if one of the following is present:
Radiology report(s) reflect:
 - 1. unstable or potentially unstable fracture
 - 2. disk herniation and/or recurrent herniation at the same level
 - 3. instability secondary to bone tumor, synovitis of rheumatoid arthritis
 - 4. instability or potential instability created by decompression surgery
 - 5. non-union of previous fusion
 - 6. bone spur
- B. Approval will be given if two or more of the following are present:
Failure of non-surgical/conservative treatment of four to six weeks duration
 - 1. limited activity or rest
 - 2. traction
 - 3. bracing
 - 4. physical therapy
 - 5. nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
 - 6. analgesics
 - 7. muscle relaxants
- C. Radiology report(s) reflecting:
 - 1. spondylolithiasis
 - 2. spondylolysis
 - 3. segmental instability
 - 4. non-union of previous fusion
 - 5. tumor

Criteria #3 for 62287 and 62292: Aspiration procedure, percutaneous, of nucleus pulposus; Injection procedure of chemonucleolysis

The imaging procedure (CT, MRI) excludes possibility that the disc has been dislocated (hardened) or calcified.

Criteria #4: Knee Arthroscopy

Clinical examination and plain x-ray films are still the gold standard for evaluation and management of the knee.

Documentation requirements, must include documentation for **items 1-3**.

1. Requires x-ray as a first study which must have been completed within 6 months of the request. An x-ray has ruled out fractures, osteochondritis dissecans, osteochondral defect, or degenerative arthritis which may affect treatment in a soft tissue injury. A CT scan may be considered in lieu of an x-ray if it was already completed as the first study. For criteria related to MRI of knee see Criteria 40 B.
2. Submit documentation of physical examination with differential diagnose(s) which has been completed within six months of the request. The physical examination has ruled out patellofemoral syndrome, bursitis and tendonitis. Note: If the cause of knee pain is not obvious physical examination should rule out flat feet, fallen arches, and the hip as a source of knee pain, especially in children.
3. Eight weeks of conservative treatment has been tried, including: **(all)**
rest, ice, compression, elevation in first 24 to 72 hours.
 - a. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID's). NOTE: Waived if medically unable to take NSAID's or in cases of infection like osteomyelitis.
 - b. Initial physical therapy assessment required.
 - i. Sessions of physical therapy and recommended ROM strengthening exercises for home as determined appropriate by the physical therapist. NOTE: Based on the program eligibility of the patient, there may be limitations on the number of visits the patient may be able to access per year. Note: physical therapy may be waived when infection like osteomyelitis.
 - ii. Immobilization and activity modification. Note: Crutches or bracing may be recommended for specific types of injury. (i.e. grade III grade MCL injury first 4-6 weeks).
 - iii. Activity modification to avoid excessive pressure on knees (i.e. no squatting, no competitive sports activities).

Coverage Indications select at least **one** of the following sections **(1-8)**:

1. Removal of intra articular loose body or loose body associated with Osteochondritis dissecans, must document **(All)**. Note: Loose bodies that are stable or attached to the synovial membrane, recess or bursa can be treated conservatively (item 3 above). Note: Autologous cartilage transplant and cultured cartilage grafting is not a covered service.
 - a. Symptoms **(all)**
 - (1) Joint pain associated with swelling or effusion.
 - (2) Locking. Note: True locking is defined as more than a momentary locking of the joint with the knee in a fixed position, as compared with the sensation of momentary catching with extension of the knee.
 - (3) Giving way. Note: Knee buckles so that you are unable to bear weight and usually occurs while going up and down stairs or standing. Often people report falling within the last three months. This is an indication of muscle weakness. Reports of giving way involving knee rotation (i.e. while pivoting, turning corners) is more consistent with internal derangement.
 - b. Findings **(all)**
 - (1) Pain with passive ROM
 - (2) Limited ROM (i.e. extension or flexion)
 - (3) Clicking
 - c. X-ray confirms loose body.
2. Debridement, drainage, and lavage aspirate for local effusion or systemic sepsis **(one or more)**.
 - a. Has indication of osteomyelitis within last three months **(one or more)**.
 - (1) ESR>30mm/hr
 - (2) Temp>100.4
 - (3) WBC >10,000cu/mm
 - (4) Blood culture positive
 - (5) C reactive protein >10mg/L

- b. Septic joint – Patient has fever, pain, joint tenderness, effusion or swelling and/or erythema or warmth over joint. Joint has been aspirated and based on culture and sensitivity antibiotic treatment has been started. Multiple aspirations can be done, but Arthroscopy and Lavage are indicated when: **(one)**
 - (1) Fluid becomes to purulent to aspirate.
 - (2) Signs of local sepsis do not abate and the synovial fluid analysis does not return to normal within two days.
 - (3) Septic joint occurs with rheumatoid arthritis and other joint disease.
- 3. Synovectomy
 - a. Minor Symptoms **(all)**
 - (1) Knee pain or giving way
 - (2) Tenderness over suspected plica
 - b. Major Symptoms **(all)**
 - (1) Knee pain
 - (2) Limited ROM. Note: “Not easily defined–varies from patient to patient” (Interqual)
 - (3) Joint effusion/swelling
 - (4) Synovial thickening
 - (5) Minimal of no degenerative changes in bone/cartilage by x-ray
 - (6) Symptoms unimproved after disease specific treatment ≥ 12 weeks. Note: conservative treatment such as cortisone injections for rheumatoid arthritis should be tried. The specific therapy depends on the disease process.
 - c. Indications: **(one)**
 - (1) Rheumatoid arthritis
 - (2) Localized pigmented villonodular synovitis
 - (3) Hemophilic joint disease
 - (4) Other chronic inflammatory conditions
- 4. Lateral retinacular release for patellar pathology for any **one** of the following. Note: Lateral retinacular release procedures should not be used to treat anterior pain alone.
 - a. Findings **(All)**
 - (1) Patellar or peripatellar pain continues after eight weeks of conservative therapy
 - (2) Physical examination documents
 - (a) Retropatellar crepitus
 - (b) Signs and symptoms of impingement syndrome
 - (c) Abnormal patellar tracking **(one)**
 - i. Lateral subluxation >1 cm
 - ii. Q angle >20 degrees
 - iii. Patellar tilt excessive/abnormal
 - (3) Imaging **(Both)**
 - (a) Minimal or no changes patellofemoral articular surface by x-ray
 - (b) Other findings by x-ray. Note: MRI may be considered when documentation supports the x-ray and CT is not conclusive.
 - i. Lateral patellar subluxation
 - ii. Patellar tilt excessive abnormal
 - b. Indications **(one)**
 - (1) Lateral subluxation
 - (2) Lateral dislocation
 - (3) Lateral tracking abnormalities
 - (4) Procedure required with other patellar realignment procedures.
- 5. Internal derangement of the knee **(a and b)**
 - a. Symptoms with **(1 and 2)** and at least one out of symptoms **3-6**.
 - (1) Significant pain associated with sensitivity to palpation along the medial or lateral joint not responding to conservative treatment after **eight** weeks
 - (2) X-ray indicates widening of the joint compartment
 - (3) Locking of joint or loss of movement
 - (4) Instability by physical exam

- (5) Muscle atrophy
- (6) Effusion
- b. Includes meniscal, cartilaginous or ligamentous (ACL and PCL) injury (**one from 1-5**)
 - (1) Meniscal tear repair (a, b, **and** c; **or** a **and** d)
 - (a) Positive McMurray's test, Apply test, Steinman test (**one**)
 - (b) Unstable after completion of conservative treatment (item 3)
 - (c) Site of tear has vascular supply for favorable outcome
 - (d) True knee locking. Note: If a torn fragment has been trapped in the joint, locking usually occurs at 20-45 degrees of extension. There is a click or a snap after the joint unlocks
 - (2) ACL (a, b, **or** c; **and** d)
 - (a) History of sports or other serious injury
 - (b) Audible pop
 - (c) A sensation that the knee may buckle (due to instability)
 - (d) ACL testing confirms: Lachmans test (high negative value), Anterior drawer test, pivot shift test (high positive value) (**one**)
 - (3) PCL (a **and** b)
 - (a) Most PCL tears grade I and II heal with medical conservative treatment (item 3). Note: The PCL is difficult to view arthroscopically, the anterior 2/3 is poorly seen because of fat and synovium. Injury can result from hyperextension or hyperextension with external rotation with activity like skiing (see section f.i.(1) Grade III tear below).
 - (b) Posterior drawer test, Posterior sag test, PCL sulcus test (**one**)
 - (4) LCL (a **or** b; **and** c)
 - (a) Associated with more severe injuries, usually hyperextension and external rotation.
 - (b) Individual feels a pop.
 - (c) LCL varus stress test of joint confirms.
 - (5) MCL (a **or** b; **and** c)
 - (a) MCL tear is rarely isolated and is usually associated with ACL or meniscal tears
 - (b) Individual reports feeling a pop after a direct lateral blow to the knee. Note: Most tears are treated non surgically with conservative medical management
 - (c) MCL valgus stress test of joint. Note: Test is positive starting at grade II tear.
- 6. Multiple ligament injury with suspected ligament instability as **indicated by one a- e**: Note: Conservative measures are not indicated.
 - a. Mechanical laxity or excess in ROM in the joint due to loss of integrity of the ligaments and other soft tissues which contribute to joint stability (**one**).
 - (1) Diagnosis of grade III PCL tears and MRI evidence of additional injuries in the posterolateral complex. NOTE: Increased external rotation of the tibia and increased lateral opening on varus stress should alert the clinician to involvement of the posterolateral complex. In grade III posterior subluxation is greater than 10mm.
 - (2) In injuries to the medial collateral ligament (MCL) when it reaches grade II or when there is addition concern of associated injury of medial meniscus, capsule, and ACL.
 - (3) ACL and LCL tear with evidence of instability.
 - (4) PCL and ACL tear with evidence of instability.
 - b. Recurrent ligament injury after surgery when the diagnostic certainty regarding the degree and type of pathology is low.
 - c. Segond (avulsion of fibular head) and Tibial plateau fractures are associated with multiple ligament tears.
 - d. Suspected tear of extensor mechanisms (i.e. quadriceps, patellar tendons). Note: unable to straight leg raise, palpable joint gap, change in patella height. This is extensor mechanism requiring orthopedic intervention.
 - e. When clinical evaluation indicates injury, the patient requires urgent surgical intervention for a bucket tear or an indication of neurological or vascular damage.
- 7. Chondroplasty (**All**). Note: Osteoarthritis must be ruled out as the sole source of pain.
 - a. History of giving way or current knee pain
 - b. Findings at knee
 - (1) Limited ROM
 - (2) Joint effusion and swelling
 - (3) Crepitus
 - c. X-ray normal or mild osteoarthritic changes
 - d. Requires documentation of a 6-month trial of conservative treatment as outlined in item 3.

8. Joint exploration (**one**). Note: conservative treatment may be waived when emergent surgery is necessary.
- a. Post penetrating injury
 - b. Imaging confirmed lesion or mass
 - c. Bakers cyst (**all**)
 - (1) Pain in posteromedial knee increased with activity
 - (2) Popliteal mass but knee exam otherwise normal
 - (3) Bakers cyst >3cm by ultrasound
 - (4) Continued symptoms after eight weeks of conservative therapy-item 3 (**All**)
 - (a) Aspiration and local corticosteroid injection

Criteria #5A: Septoplasty

May approve if one or more are present:

- A. Nasal airway obstruction if it is associated with obstructive airway disease
- B. Nasal airway obstruction if there is an 80% loss of ability to obtain air through nose.
- C. Documentation of recurrent sinusitis (three times in six months), unresponsive to conservative treatment. (saline nose drops, humidified air, antibiotics etc).
- D. Uncontrollable epistaxis

Criteria #5B: Mandibular Reconstruction

May approve if there is medical record documentation of:

- A. Child with a congenital anomaly creating malocclusion or dentofacial malformation.
- B. Fracture of mandible requiring internal fixation or open repair.

Criteria #6: Surgical Treatment of Reflux Esophagitis and Hiatal Hernia/Open or Laparoscopic

Type I hernias are small and may or may not be accompanied by gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD). These are treated with medical management. Complications are rare and are mostly related to reflux. Many patients with type II hernias are asymptomatic or have only vague intermittent symptoms. Type II, III, IV paraesophageal hernias account for 5% of all hernias. Paraesophageal hernias are associated with abnormal laxity of structures normally preventing displacement of the stomach (i.e. the gastrosplenic and gastrocolic ligaments). The natural tendency of a type II hernia is progressive enlargement. Type III hernias are type I and II hernias with a sliding element. Type IV hernia is associated with a large defect in the esophageal membrane allowing other organs such as the colon spleen, pancreas or small intestine to enter the hernia sac.

Documentation requirements, must include documentation for **items 1 and 2**:

- 1. Failed 4-month trial of conservative medical therapy:
 - a. A proton pump inhibitor and over the counter antacid (**all**)
 - i. Double dose PPI therapy if not responsive after three days
 - ii. Compliant with medications, but persistent reflux regurgitation symptoms
 - iii. Inability to tolerate medications
 - b. Dietary lifestyle management. Note in medical record document attempts at dietary management including avoidance of smoking, weight loss efforts, avoidance of certain foods thought to relax the valve and make reflux more likely (i.e. coffee, chocolate, onions, high-sugar foods, and high-fat foods), no snacking prior to bed time and sleep with head elevated.
- 2. Diagnosed type II or greater paraesophageal hernia documented by **a and b**: Note: The Berstein test and esophageal pH monitoring are not useful.

- a. Endoscopic findings of **(one)**
 - i. Severe esophagitis in patients with symptoms of reflux
 - ii. Benign stricture
 - iii. Barretts metaplasia. Note: Barretts columnar lined epithelium without severe dysplasia or carcinoma.
- b. Esophageal manometry. Note: Test may provide alternative diagnosis such as scleroderma or achalasia for which anti-reflux surgery may be contraindicated. Manometric evidence of lower esophageal sphincter pressure less than 10mm Hg has been associated with improved surgical results because it provides assurance of gastric motility.

Coverage Indications, must document **one (1-6)**:

- 1. Incarcerated hernia by barium swallow. Note: This condition is a rare emergency. Patient presents with severe chest pain or upper abdominal pain, dysphagia, and a mediastinal mass on CxR.
- 2. Paraesophageal hiatal hernia Type II or greater confirmed by UGI or Endoscopy. Note: Occurs in less than 5% of patients. Pain may be the most common symptom; symptoms of reflux may not be present.
- 3. GERD with sliding hiatal hernia, documented by **all** of the following:
 - a. Pain by history (**both**)
 - (1) Chest/upper abdomen. Note: Other sources of chest and upper abdominal pain (i.e. angina, biliary colic) should be ruled out.
 - (2) Postprandial and nocturnal.
 - b. Sliding hiatal hernia diagnosis confirmed (diagnosed above) and tests positive for esophagitis (**one**)
 - (1) Endoscopy
 - (2) GI series
- 4. Recurrent esophageal stricture, documented by **all** of the following:
 - a. Dysphagia by history
 - b. Stricture confirmed by barium swallow or endoscopy
 - c. Dilation at least twice \geq 4 months
 - d. Proton pump inhibitor \geq 4 months
 - e. No aspirin or NSAIDs $>$ 4 months
- 5. Re-operation for recurrence of severe reflux despite maximum medical management.
- 6. Surgery may be indicated for pediatric patients with persistent GERD who have had maximum conservative medical management. Note: Recurrent pulmonary symptoms in association with GERD (i.e. aspiration, pneumonia) have been advocated as an indication for surgery for pediatric patients. Consensus has not been achieved in the role of surgery for patients with asthma that is thought to be related to GERD. Many cases of GERD resolve without surgery. Improvement in respiratory function has not been documented after medical or surgical therapy. Research indicates that children on maximal pharmaceutical therapy for 5 years or more have not experienced adverse effects. For surgical consideration the patient must meet **all** of the following:
 - a. Regurgitation prominent GERD with oral pharyngeal symptoms or a condition that tends to be complicated with regurgitation. Note: Conditions include: history of esophageal atresia repair, laryngeal malacia, neurological impairment (i.e. cerebral palsy), chronic lung disease (i.e. cystic fibrosis—patients do not have acid neutralizing substance in saliva or mucous membranes) or patient undergoing chemotherapy.
 - b. Need for chronic medical therapy and side effects from therapy
 - c. Endoscopic diagnosed (**one**):
 - (1) Esophagitis confirmed by biopsy
 - (2) Hiatal hernia

Criteria #7: Inguinal Hernias/orchiectomy

- A. Must sign sterilization consent (patient must sign if over 20 years of age or parents must sign for a child 20 years of age or younger).
 - 1. Consent must show patient/parents were informed of the potential sterility that may result from the procedure.
 - 2. If the procedure is performed for medical reasons (not for voluntary sterilization), the usual 30 day waiting period for a sterilization may be waived.
- B. Physical examination reveals existence of groin or inguinal hernia involving the testicle

Criteria #8: Orchiectomy

- A. Must sign sterilization consent form.
- B. Malignant neoplasm of testicle
- C. Torsion of testicle causing gangrene
- D. Trauma
- E. Adjuvant therapy for prostate cancer

Criteria #9: Amputation of Penis

- A. Must sign sterilization consent form
- B. Carcinoma of penis
- C. Trauma unresponsive to other measures
- D. Sustained priapism (abnormal erection) as in Sickle Cell crisis
- E. Peyronie disease, unresponsive to other measures
- F. Infection unresponsive to conservative medical treatment

Criteria #10: Sterilization/Other Genito-urinary Procedures

- A. Client must be 21 years of age at time consent is signed.
- B. Client must be mentally competent to sign consent.
- C. With the request for a sterilization procedure which includes hysterectomy the medical record information should include the results of a recent pap smear, and HCG (Chorionic Gonadotropin) pregnancy test. Patients having a hysterectomy procedure for dysfunctional uterine bleeding must have a TSH (thyroid stimulating hormone) test submitted. _ Contact the Utilization Review nurse to ensure the necessary tests have been completed prior to submitting the case for committee review.
- D. Signed sterilization consent must be witnessed and dated by a physician or nurse.
- E. For a client who is pregnant, the consent must be signed at least 30 days before the expected delivery date. This is true even in the case of the emergency exception explained in paragraph 2 of Form 499-A (Medicaid Sterilization Consent Form) under the heading PHYSICIAN'S STATEMENT.
- F. Client must not be in an institution (for example, Utah State Hospital) or correctional facility (for example, Utah State Prison).
- G. Procedure must be performed no sooner than 30 days after the client signs the consent and no longer than 180 days, unless it meets the requirements in paragraph 2 of Form 499-A (Medicaid Sterilization Consent Form) under the heading PHYSICIAN'S STATEMENT.

Note: If the procedure is performed for medical reasons, other than voluntary sterilization, the usual 30 day waiting period for sterilization may be waived.

Criteria #11: Surgical Laparoscopy/Other Medically Necessary Gynecological Procedures

- A. Must sign sterilization consent (patient must sign if over 20 years of age or parents must sign for a child 20 years of age or younger).
 - B. Carcinoma
 - C. Ovarian pregnancy
 - 1. tissue should include products of conception.
 - D. Adnexal torsion
 - 1. abrupt onset of lower abdominal pain
 - 2. nausea and vomiting
 - 3. low grade fever of at least 100* F
 - 4. tender mass may be palpable
 - E. Cyst* or solid benign ovarian tumor
 - 1. serous cystadenoma (depending on size)
 - 2. mucous cystadenoma
 - 3. benign or malignant (dermoid cyst)
- Cyst* must meet one of the following:
- (1) Cyst greater than 6 cm demonstrated by ultra sound for more than one menstrual cycle on birth Control Pills.
 - (2) Solid ovarian tumor demonstrated by ultra sound
 - (3) Complex ovarian cyst demonstrated by ultra sound

Note: Corpus luteum cyst is a normal physiologic finding and does not meet criteria

Criteria #12: Myomectomy

This cannot be approved for cases of infertility. If patient is pregnant, pregnancy must be preferred over the need for removal of uterine fibroids.

Criteria #13: Hysteroscopy

- A. Must have at least one of the following:
 - 1. Need to determine the source of abnormal uterine bleeding
 - 2. A suspicion of malignancy not otherwise diagnosed
 - 3. Need to determine the extent of malignancy
- B. May not have:
 - 1. pelvic inflammatory disease
 - 2. infertility unless post-menopausal

Criteria #14: Abdominal Hysterectomy

Approve for the following:

- A. Atypical adenomatous hyperplasia
- B. Endometrial adenocarcinoma or uterine sarcoma
- C. Ovarian malignancy
- D. Uterine fibroid with one of the following:
 - 1. Patient symptomatic-including abnormal uterine bleeding
 - 2. ureteral obstruction on IVP
 - 3. rapid enlargement premenopausal
 - 4. post-menopausal enlargement and benign endometrial sample
 - 5. Uterus greater than 12 weeks in size on physical exam
- E. Recurrent or persistent uterine bleeding with severe dysmenorrhea; unresponsive to D&C and/or hormonal therapy. Abnormal uterine bleeding characterized by one of the following:
 - 1. Requiring more than seven pads per day.
 - 2. Over seven days duration.
 - 3. Occurring more frequently than every 21 days.
 - 4. Intermenstrual bleeding/non ovulating.
 - 5. Iron deficiency anemia hemoglobin less than 10.
- F. Clinical diagnosis of moderate to severe endometriosis.
 - 1. Confirmed by diagnostic testing such as laparotomy or laparoscopy within the last year.
- G. Consent for medically necessary hysterectomy/sterilization must be signed. Refer to the attachment Hysterectomy Information and Consent.

Criteria #15: Vaginal Hysterectomy

Approve one of the following:

- A. Recurrent abnormal uterine bleeding characterized by one of the following:
 - 1. requiring more than 7 pads per day
 - 2. over 7 days duration
 - 3. occurring more frequently than every 21 days
 - 4. intermenstrual bleeding/nonovulating
 - 5. iron deficiency anemia hemoglobin less than 10
- B. In conjunction with vaginal repair of cystocele, rectocele or enterocele that is symptomatic
- C. Uterine descensus that is symptomatic
- D. Dysmenorrhea with/without abnormal uterine bleeding after diagnostic work up
- E. Fibroid uterus greater than 12 weeks size
- F. Adenomyosis
- G. Recurrent cervical dysplasia with pap smear describing cells
- H. Carcinoma-in-situ of cervix (CIN III)
- I. If client has a psychiatric diagnosis, a psychiatric evaluation documenting the "patient is capable of informed consent" must be submitted before prior authorization may be given.
- J. Consent for medically necessary hysterectomy/sterilization must be signed. Refer to the attachment Hysterectomy Information and Consent.

Criteria #16: Emergency Procedures: For Example, Ectopic Pregnancy, Ruptured Uterus

Procedures which ordinarily require prior authorization and consent, but are performed under emergency circumstances, may be authorized "after-the-fact". Documentation to be submitted must include:

- A. Completed Prior Authorization Request form
- B. Consent form (abortion, sterilization, hysterectomy)
- C. Documentation from medical records support the emergent nature of the procedure
- D. History and physical
- E. Operative report
- F. Pathology report
- G. Discharge summary

Criteria #17: Abortion

Approve only with supporting documentation in the two circumstances listed below:

- I. Life of the mother would be endangered from a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical illness, including a life-endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself, that would, as certified by a physician(s), place the woman in danger of death unless an abortion is performed.
 - A. Signed abortion consent MUST include:
 1. Name and address of Medicaid client.
 2. Name and address of obstetrician/gynecologist.
 3. Name and address of family physician or internist

Refer to the attachment Informed Consent to Therapeutic Abortion.

- B. Documentation submitted with the Prior authorization request **must** include the abortion consent and two letters indicating:
 1. Medical judgement of OB/GYN as to why the mother's life is at risk if pregnancy is carried to term.
 2. Medical judgement of family physician or internist as to why the mother's life is at risk if pregnancy is carried to term.

Note: Please note the required emphasis on physical disorder, injury or illness.

- C. If a psychiatric diagnosis is present, or psychiatric medications are listed, a psychiatric evaluation must be submitted detailing the indication for the medication and certifying, in writing, that the client is capable of making an informed decision.
 - D. The documentation submitted will be reviewed by a nurse reviewer and two Medicaid physician consultants. BOTH must give their approval for the procedure to be authorized.

II. In the case of rape or incest, conditions are:

- A. Pregnancy must be less than 20 weeks gestation.
 - B. Signed abortion consent must include:
 1. Name and address of Medicaid client
 2. Name and address of obstetrician/gynecologist

Refer to the attachment Informed Consent to Therapeutic Abortion.

- C. Documentation submitted with the prior authorization request MUST include:
 1. The completed abortion consent; and
 2. A statement as to whether or not the incident has been reported to law enforcement agencies. Supporting documentation is desired, but may be waived with a written certification statement from the treating physician that in his professional opinion the patient was unable, for physical or psychological reasons, to comply with the reporting requirements.
 - D. If a psychiatric diagnosis is present, or psychiatric medications are indicated, a psychiatric evaluation must also be submitted detailing the indication for the medication and certifying, in writing, that the client is capable of making an informed decision.
 - E. The documentation submitted will be reviewed by a nurse reviewer and medical consultants.

Criteria #18: Carpal Tunnel

Medical Record Documentation must support All of the following:

- A. History of **one** or more:
 - 1. Persistent pain and/or paraesthesia symptoms affecting the first three digits with or without fourth and fifth digits.
 - 2. Progressive muscle weakness in thumb abductors and opponens.
- B. Other diagnoses or conditions have been considered such as:
 - 1. Other nervous system disease if there are continuous symptoms, polyneuropathy, or no pain.
 - 2. Polymyalgia rheumatica if there is bilateral upper-extremity aching in an elderly person.
 - 3. Thoracic outlet syndrome, brachial plexopathy, or vascular compromise if symptoms depend on arm position or use.
 - 4. Cervical-cord or nerve root compression if there is radicular pain, bilateral symptoms, neck pain, or trauma.
 - 5. Systemic diseases: Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency, hypothyroidism, diabetes, hypocalcemia, collagen vascular disease, or scleroderma, if there is finger stiffness and Raynaud's.
 - 6. Herpes Zoster.
 - 7. Hand-arm vibration syndrome.
 - 8. Pregnancy.
- C. Findings of **two** or more of the following:
 - 1. Positive Phalen test/ Positive Tinel sign.
 - 2. Paresthesia, hypesthesia, pain or numbness affecting at least part of the median-nerve distribution of the hand.
 - 3. Atrophy or the thenar eminence (the fleshy mass on the palm of the hand at the base of the thumb).
 - 4. Abnormal ultrasound indicating median nerve hypertrophy.
 - 5. Abnormal EMG/ nerve conduction study (NCS)
- D. At least three months of conservative treatment including:
 - 1. Splinting of wrist in neutral for at least nocturnal wear; day time wear of the splint at the patient's discretion.
 - 2. Physical therapy which may include treatment such as:
 - Intermittent nerve gliding exercise.
 - Exercise may include yoga and relaxation.
 - Therapeutic ultrasound treatment.
 - 3. Activity modification, including avoidance of sustained gripping, awkward wrist position, and repetitive wrist flexion-extension.
 - 4. Oral steroids or injected steroidal agents.
 - 5. Treatment of any underlying disorder.
 - 6. Pregnant patients are offered conservative treatment. Since carpal tunnel symptoms often spontaneously resolve after delivery, surgery will only be considered after delivery when symptoms persist with conservative treatment.
- E. Surgery indications include thenar atrophy or muscle weakness with failure to respond to conservative therapy or documentation of severity to justifying early surgical intervention.

Criteria #19: Eye Lid Procedures

Approval will be given for the following:

- A. Congenital defect
 - 1. ptosis
 - 2. coloboma
- B. Trauma
- C. Corneal or conjunctival exposure or trichiasis
- D. Functional defect:
 - 1. baggy eyelid that interferes with the patient's vision
 - 2. Submit a recent photograph of the patient
 - 3. vision field report

Criteria #20: Contact Lens

Contact lenses will be supplied under the Utah Medicaid program **only** for the following conditions: Aphakia, nystagmus, keratoconus, severe corneal distortion and those cases where the visual acuity cannot be corrected to 20/70 in the better eye or when there is very high refractive error, such as in the case of progressive myopia with refractive power going from -10.00 to -11.00 in 2 years.

Contact lenses will not be approved for moderate visual improvement and/or cosmetic purposes.

Oxygen porous contact lenses are not a Medicaid benefit unless a specific medical need exists which precludes glasses and/or hard contact lenses.

Criteria #21: Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy

Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy (HBO) is a medical treatment used to help resolve certain medical problems. In certain circumstances, it represents the primary treatment modality while in others it is an adjunct to surgical and pharmacologic interventions. HBO therapy places the patient in an enclosed pressure chamber breathing 100% oxygen at greater than one atmospheric pressure.

- Prior authorization is required on CPT code 99183 and ICD.9.CM code 939.5
 - Therapy may be provided as an inpatient or outpatient service, but only in a hospital where immediate ER and ICU care is available. Hospital-based means that there is 24/7 medical staff coverage and accreditation or pending accreditation through the Undersea & Hyperbaric Medical Society as a level one facility. Therapy must be administered only in an enclosed full-body pressure chamber.
 - Prior authorization allows up to 20 hyperbaric oxygen treatments. Request for an additional 20 HBO treatments requires weekly wound measurement for a client with a wound and current A1C hemoglobin level for clients with diabetes. Medical literature does not document cost benefit for HBO beyond 40 treatments. Therefore, HBO treatment beyond 40 sessions is not a Medicaid benefit.
- A. Only approved by Medicaid for the following conditions with the following requirements:
1. Acute carbon monoxide intoxication.
 2. Decompression illness.
 3. Acute arterial gas embolism.
 4. Gas gangrene with documentation of a gram stain consistent with a Clostridium species.
 5. Acute traumatic peripheral ischemia in a salvageable area as an adjunct to standard care. Document transcutaneous oxygen tension of tissue adjacent to the treatment area of less than 40mmHg which increases to 150mmHg or higher during inhalation of pure oxygen.
 6. Crush injuries and suturing of severed limbs. Document transcutaneous oxygen tension of tissue adjacent to the treatment area of less than 40mmHg which increases to 150mmHg or higher during inhalation of pure oxygen.
 7. Progressive necrotizing infections.
 8. Acute peripheral arterial insufficiency. Document transcutaneous oxygen tension of tissue adjacent to the treatment area of less than 40mmHg which increases to 150mmHg or higher during inhalation of pure oxygen.
 9. Preparation and preservation of compromised skin grafts. Most surgeons use drug treatment, but all other ancillary conservative wound management methods for preserving tissue postoperatively should be applied.
 10. There is inconsistent evidence in the literature for coverage of osteoradionecrosis. Based on current medical literature, hyperbaric treatment will be covered for osteoradionecrosis of the jaw only.
 11. Cyanide poisoning.
 12. Mycoses (actinomycosis, mucormycosis, Conidiobolus cornato), only as an adjunct to conventional therapy when the disease process is refractory to antibiotic and multiple surgical treatment.
 13. Diabetic wounds of the lower extremities which have failed at least 30-consecutive days of standard wound care therapy and are classified as Wagner grade III or higher. Submitted documentation must include:
 - a. Documentation of debridement of devitalized tissue, maintenance of clean moist bed of granulation tissue with appropriate moist dressings, and necessary treatment to resolve infection. Documentation that osteomyelitis is not present.

- b. Transcutaneous oxygen tension of tissue adjacent to the ulcer of less than 40mmHg which increases to 150mmHg or higher during inhalation of pure oxygen.
 - c. Submit the record of at least weekly wound measurements taken during the standard wound care. In normal healing, a wound reduction of 10-15% per week is expected. HBO will be considered only when documentation supports healing at this level is not met with standard wound management.
 - d. Documentation of current glucose control with hemoglobin glycosylated (A1C) ≤ 7 .
14. Soft tissue radionecrosis is covered only for hemorrhagic proctitis as an adjunct to conventional treatment. There is inconsistent evidence for use of HBO as an adjunct to conventional treatment for soft tissue radionecrosis of affected neurological or other tissues damaged by radiation.
- B. Physician Supervision Requirement: The physician must be in constant attendance during the entire treatment. This is a professional activity that cannot be delegated because it requires independent medical judgement by the physician. Constant monitoring and immediate availability of the physician is essential in all settings for all procedures.

Limitations

- A. HBOT must be used in addition to standard wound care. Continued treatment with HBOT is not covered if measurable signs of healing have not been demonstrated by weekly wound measurements.
- B. HBOT is not covered simply to speed up wound healing when granulation tissue is present.
- C. HBOT is not considered medically necessary for superficial lesions. Medicaid does not cover wound clinics.
- D. Evidence does not support coverage of osteomyelitis. Some studies indicate 90% of "refractory" osteomyelitis confirmed by x-ray and bone culture sites heal on the appropriate antibiotic alone.

Criteria #22: Gastric Bypass Surgery for Obesity

Prior authorization for Medicaid payment of obesity surgery is required. Surgery for obesity (i.e. gastric bypass, gastroplasty) will be considered when the patient meets **each of the seven** items below:

1. To meet the weight criteria for morbid obesity the Body Mass Index (BMI) must be equal to or great than 40 before surgical intervention for a severely obese patient is considered. BMI is calculated by multiplying the person's weight in pounds by 704.5 and then dividing that product by the person's height in inches squared. (See National Institutes of Health website for BMI calculations at <http://nhlbisupport.com/bmi/>)

$$\text{BMI} = 704.5 \times \frac{\text{weight in pounds}}{\text{height in inches} \times \text{height in inches}}$$

2. Must meet both A and B as follows:
- A. patient must be at least 18 years of age or older, (must be at or over legal age of consent) and,
 - B. without the presence of any one of the following conditions below. These conditions could limit successful clinical outcome or interfere with compliance with the medical management regimen following surgery.
 - 1. Multi-system failure.
 - 2. Malignant disease which is not in remission.
 - 3. Substance abuse or drug addiction.
 - 4. Psychiatric disorders which will probably interfere with the long-term management of the patient after the operation despite being adequately treated.
 - 5. Non-compliance with current or past medical therapies.
3. Must meet either A or B as follows:
- A. One of the following major life threatening complications of obesity:
 - 1. Alveolar hypoventilation: insufficient ventilation leading to an increase in $\text{PaCO}_2 > 45$ mm Hg
 - 2. Uncontrolled diabetes: glycated hemoglobin $\text{A1C} \geq 8$
 - 3. Uncontrolled hypertension : $\text{BP} \geq 150/100$ when compliant with medication regimen
 - B. Two of the following conditions:
 - 1. Hypertension $\geq 140/90$

2. Dyslipidemia refers to an irregularity of the lipid profile, covering a variety of disorders relating to abnormal levels out of accepted laboratory range for total cholesterol, LDL-C, HDL-C, or triglycerides.
 3. Type II diabetes. The body does not produce enough insulin or the cells are resistant to using the insulin the body produces. This excess in blood glucose leads to the various complicating conditions in diabetic patients.
 4. Coronary heart disease
 5. Obstructive sleep apnea documented by sleep study
4. All of the following documentation requirements:
 - A. Complete history and physical examination. Severe obesity often presents co-morbidity. Therefore, evaluations of the cardiovascular, pulmonary, endocrine, and gastrointestinal systems must be completed within the six months prior to surgery. Documentation should include laboratory studies, procedures, and/or imaging studies related to these issues.
 - B. When the client has a history of substance abuse, the medical record must document six months of abstinence from substances of abuse, including but not limited to tobacco, marijuana, and alcohol. Documentation must include at least two negative drug screens within the three months of the request date for prior authorization.
 - C. The medical record must document, with a supervised weight reduction program, a body weight loss of at least 10% within the six months prior to the request for bariatric surgery.
 - D. A smoker must be compliant with smoking cessation for eight weeks prior to surgery which is confirmed and supported by approved laboratory tests (urine and/or serum).
5. There must not be evidence of non-compliance with medical or surgical treatments in the last year including:
 1. Non-compliance with medications or therapy
 2. Failure to keep scheduled appointments
 3. Leaving the hospital against medical advice
 4. Active substance abuse
6. Complete psychiatric evaluation by a board certified or board eligible psychiatrist who is a Medicaid provider. The evaluation must have been done within three months of the request and must include all of the following:
 - A. Psychiatric evaluation must be documented in narrative form which includes all the elements in the Provider Manual, Section 2, under Limitations (N). Psychiatric evaluation requirements can be found at <http://health.utah.gov/medicaid/> in the Physician Manual.
 - B. Psychiatric disorders which would probably interfere with the long-term management of the patient after the operation must be adequately treated. MMPI can be included if available.
 - C. Psycho-social assessment that the client has sufficient mental, emotional, and social stability and support to ensure that the client will strictly adhere to long-term follow-up after surgery.
7. Facilities desiring to perform these services for Medicaid recipients must meet all of the following:
 - A. Beginning January 1, 2010, bariatric surgical facilities must be Medicare approved. Before January 1, 2010, bariatric surgery will only receive prior approval for bariatric surgery in a Medicare approved facility or a facility currently in the process of becoming Medicare certified. Providers must have the staff and facilities required for Medicare certification.
 - B. The facility must have surgeons experienced in the type of bariatric surgery procedure with a multi-disciplinary team as recommended by the American Society of Metabolic and Bariatric Surgery for surgical follow-up.
 - C. The surgical team shall have a long-term patient follow-up program for the patient including access to the services of a nurse, dietician, psychologist for behavioral modification, exercise physiologist, and a support group. Note: most long-term bariatric programs see the patient at a minimum of every three months for the first year after surgery for laboratory work to evaluate glucose, creatinine, live function, protein, albumin, iron, vitamin B, folic acid, calcium, and parathyroid hormone. The patient may be seen more often to evaluation weight management efforts and offer support. Some programs follow the patient every two months for the first year, every three months for the second year, and every six months for years three, four, and five. After then, an annual visit is required for life.
8. The patient is informed of the surgical alternatives available. When laparoscopic adjustable gastric banding is the method chosen, the following criteria must be met in addition to items 1-7 above. The individual must meet all of the FDA and manufacturer requirements for the device.

- A. Age requirement of between 18 and 55 years of age
- B. History of obesity for at least five years
- C. The physician verifies that the patient does not have any one condition listed as a contraindication to the device:
 - 1. Inflammatory bowel disease
 - 2. Previous bariatric surgery
 - 3. Chronic pancreatitis
 - 4. Severe hiatal hernia or GERD
 - 5. Pregnancy or an intention to become pregnant in the next 12 months
 - 6. Autoimmune or connective disease
 - 7. Portal hypertension
 - 8. Congenital anomalies of the GI tract
 - 9. Cirrhosis

Criteria #23: Reserved for Future Use

Criteria #24: Liver Transplants

- A. Liver transplantation services may be provided for a Medicaid eligible client of any age who meets the criteria.
- B. All indications for liver transplantation listed below must be met by each client.
1. The client must have irreversible, progressive liver disease with a life expectancy of one year or less and with no available reasonable alternative medical or surgical therapy.
 2. A current published medical literature review must document a probability of successful clinical outcome by having a greater than or equal to 75 percent one-year survival rate for patients receiving liver transplantation for the specific diagnosis, condition, and age of the client and type of liver transplantation.
 3. All clients must have one of the diagnoses listed below:
 - a. End stage liver disease;
 - (1) Primary biliary cirrhosis;
 - (2) Post-hepatitis(chronic active hepatitis) which is hepatitis B surface antigen negative;
 - (3) Cryptogenic cirrhosis;
 - (4) Alcoholic cirrhosis;
 - (5) Polycystic liver failure.
 - b. Acute fulminant liver failure;
 - c. Inborn errors of metabolism or other genetic defects;
 - d. Biliary atresia;
 - e. Primary sclerosing cholangitis;
 - f. Budd-chiari Syndrome(congenital hepatic vein thrombosis) or acquired hepatic vein thrombosis;
 - g. Pediatric hepatoblastoma and fibrolamellar carcinoma.
 4. Medical assessment that the client is a reasonable risk for surgery with a likelihood of tolerance for immunosuppressive therapy.
 5. Medical assessment by the client's referring physician that the client has sufficient mental, emotional and social stability and support to ensure that he and his parent(s) or guardian(s) will strictly adhere to the long term follow up and the immunosuppressive program which is required.
 6. Psycho-social assessment by a board certified psychiatrist that the client has sufficient mental, emotional, and social stability and support to ensure that he and his parent(s) or guardian(s) will strictly adhere to the long-term follow-up and the immunosuppressive program which is required.
 7. The client must have a strong motivation to undergo the procedure as documented by the medical and psycho-social assessment.
 8. A client with a history of substance abuse must successfully complete a substance abuse rehabilitation program or must have documented abstinence for a period of at least six months before the transplantation can be prior authorized.
- C. Any single contraindication listed below shall preclude approval for Medicaid payment for liver transplantation:
1. Active infection outside the hepatobiliary system.
 2. Acute severe hemodynamic compromise at the time of transplantation, if accompanied by significant compromise of one or more non-hepatic vital end-organs.
 3. Active peptic ulcer.
 4. Hepatitis B surface antigen positive.
 5. Stage IV hepatic coma.
 6. Active substance abuse.
 7. Presence of systemic dysfunction or malignant disease which could limit survival, interfere with compliance with a disciplined medical regiment or rehabilitation after transplantation.
 8. Morbid obesity.

9. Human Immunodeficiency Virus(HIV) antibody positive.
10. Irreversible musculoskeletal disease resulting in progressive weakness or in confinement to bed.
11. Neuropsychiatric disorder which could lead to non-compliance or inhibit rehabilitation for the patient.
12. Pulmonary diseases:
 - a. Cystic fibrosis;
 - b. Obstructive pulmonary disease (FEV1 <50% of predictable).
 - c. Restrictive pulmonary disease (FVC <50% of predictable);
 - d. Unresolved pulmonary roentgenographic abnormalities of unclear etiology;
 - e. Recent or unresolved pulmonary infarction.
13. Cancer, unless treated and eradicated for two or more years; except for pediatric hepatoblastoma and fibrolamellar carcinoma if there is a high probability of cure with the transplant.
14. Uncorrectable major system congenital anomalies except sight and hearing.
15. Cardiovascular diseases:
 - a. Myocardial infarction within six months;
 - b. Intractable cardiac arrhythmias;
 - c. Class III or IV cardiac dysfunction by New York Heart Association criteria.
 - d. Prior congestive heart failure, unless a cardiovascular consultant determines adequate cardiac reserve.
 - e. Symptomatic or occlusive peripheral vascular or cerebrovascular disease;
 - f. Severe generalized arteriosclerosis.
16. Behavior pattern documented in the client's medical or psycho-social assessment which could interfere with a disciplined medical regimen. A trend of non-compliance by the client is documented by any one of the following:
 - a. Non-compliance with medications or therapy;
 - b. Failure to keep scheduled appointments;
 - c. Leaving the hospital against medical advice.
17. A trend of non-compliance demonstrated by the parent(s) or guardian(s) of the child under 18 years of age by documentation of any of the behaviors listed in 16.a. through c.
18. Evidence of other major organ system disease or anomaly which could decrease the probability of successful clinical outcome or decrease the potential for rehabilitation.
19. The need for prior transplantation of a second organ, such as lung, heart, kidney, or bone marrow, if this represents the coexistence of significant disease.
20. Significant probability that the underlying original hepatic disease will recur, limit survival, or cause disability.

Criteria #25: Bone Marrow Transplant

- A. Bone marrow transplantation services may be provided for a Medicaid eligible client of any age who meets the criteria.
- B. The client for bone marrow transplantation must meet requirements of either section 1 or 2 below:
1. Allogenic and syngeneic bone marrow transplantations will be approved for payment only when the client has an HLA-matched donor. The donor must be compatible for all or a five-out-of-six match of World Health Organization recognized HLA-A, -B, and -DR antigens as determined by appropriate serologic typing methodology. A current published medical literature review must document a maximum probability of successful clinical outcome by having a greater than or equal to 75 percent one-year survival rate, or by having a greater than or equal to 55 percent three-year survival rate for patients receiving bone marrow transplantation for the specific diagnosis, condition, age of the client, and type of transplant.
 2. Autologous bone marrow transplantations performed in conjunction with total body radiation or high dose chemotherapy, or both, may be covered if a current published medical literature review documents a maximum probability of successful clinical outcome by having a greater than or equal to 75 percent one-year survival rate, or by having a greater than or equal to 55 percent three-year survival rate for patients receiving bone marrow transplantation for the specific diagnosis, condition, age of the client, and type of transplant. All clients for autologous bone marrow transplantations must have adequate marrow function and no evidence of marrow involvement by the primary malignancy at the time the marrow is harvested.
- C. In addition to meeting one of the requirements listed above in sections 1 or 2, the client must meet all of the following requirements:
1. Medical assessment that the client is a reasonable risk for surgery with a likelihood of tolerance for immunosuppressive therapy;
 2. Medical assessment by the client's referring physician that the client has sufficient mental, emotional and social stability and support to ensure that he and his parent(s) or guardian(s) will strictly adhere to the long-term follow-up and the immunosuppressive program;
 3. Psycho-social assessment that the client has sufficient mental, emotional and social stability and support to ensure that he and his parent(s) or guardian(s) will strictly adhere to the long-term follow-up and the immunosuppressive program which is required;
 4. The client must have a strong motivation to undergo the procedure as documented by the medical and psycho-social assessment;
 5. A client with a history of substance abuse must successfully complete a substance abuse rehabilitation program or must have documented abstinence for a period of at least six months before the Department reviews a request for transplantation services (R414-10A-9(3)(f) *A current medical literature review...will not recur...*
- D. Any single contraindication listed below shall preclude approval for Medicaid payment for bone marrow transplantation:
1. Active infection.
 2. Acute severe hemodynamic compromise at the time of transplantation if accompanied by significant compromise of on or more vital end-organs.
 3. Active substance abuse.
 4. Presence of systemic dysfunction or malignant disease which could limit successful clinical outcome or interfere with compliance with a disciplined medical regimen or rehabilitation after transplantation.
 5. Neuropsychiatric disorder which could lead to non-compliance or inhibit rehabilitation of the patient.
 6. Pulmonary diseases:
 - a. Cystic fibrosis;
 - b. Obstructive pulmonary disease (FEV1 <50% of predictable);
 - c. Restrictive pulmonary disease (FVC <50% of predictable);

- d. Unresolved pulmonary roentgenographic abnormalities of unclear etiology;
 - e. Recent or unresolved pulmonary infarction.
 - 7. Cancer, unless treated and eradicated for two or more years or unless a current medical literature review, completed by the transplant center staff and submitted to the Department for staff review and evaluation, documents a greater than or equal to 75% one-year survival rate, or a greater than or equal to 55% three-year survival rate, or by meeting the one-year and three-year survival rates after transplantation for the age group, specific cancer, diagnosis(es), condition, and type of transplantation proposed for the client. The Department shall use independent research by staff medical consultants to evaluate the documentation submitted by the transplant center.
 - 8. Cardiovascular diseases:
 - a. Intractable cardiac arrhythmias;
 - b. Symptomatic or occlusive peripheral vascular or cerebrovascular disease;
 - c. Severe generalized arteriosclerosis.
 - 9. Evidence of other major organ system disease or anomaly which could decrease the probability of successful clinical outcome or decrease the potential for rehabilitation.
 - 10. Behavior pattern documented in the client's medical or psycho-social assessment which could interfere with a disciplined medical regimen. An indication of non-compliance by the client is documented by any one of the following:
 - a. Non-compliance with medications or therapy;
 - b. Failure to keep scheduled appointments;
 - c. Leaving the hospital against medical advice;
 - d. Active substance abuse.
 - 11. A trend of non-compliance demonstrated by parent(s) or guardian(s) of the client who is under 18 years of age. Non-compliance is demonstrated by documentation of any of the behaviors listed in section D. 14., a through c. . . must document in the plan of care, see 414-10A-9(15).
 - 12. Evidence of other major organ system disease or anomaly which could decrease the probability of successful clinical outcome or decrease the potential for rehabilitation.
- E. Prior to the approval of transplantation, the transplantation team must document a plan of care agreed to by the parent(s) or guardian(s) of a client who is under 18 years of age to assure compliance to medication and follow-up care, if an indication of non-compliance documented by any of the behaviors listed in section D. 10., a through d is demonstrated by the parent(s) or guardian(s) of the client.
- F. The client for donor lymphocyte infusion must produce documentation by current medical literature review and the client's referring physician that the donor lymphocyte infusion is a medically necessary service as defined in rule 414-1-2(18)(a) and (b).

Criteria #26: Kidney Transplants

- A. Kidney transplantation services may be provided for a Medicaid eligible client of any age who meets all of the following criteria.
1. The client must have irreversible, progressive end-stage renal disease;
 2. A current published medical literature review must document the probability of successful clinical outcome by having a greater than or equal to 75 percent one-year survival rate for graft function and by having a greater than or equal to 90 percent one-year survival rate for patients receiving renal transplantation for the specific diagnosis, condition and age of the client;
 3. Medical assessment that the client is a reasonable risk for surgery with a likelihood of tolerance for immunosuppressive therapy;
 4. Medical assessment by the client's referring physician that the client has sufficient mental, emotional and social stability and support to ensure that he and his parent(s) or guardian(s) will strictly adhere to the long-term follow-up and the immunosuppressive program which is required;
 5. Psycho-social assessment by a board certified psychiatrist that the client has sufficient, mental, emotional and social stability and support to ensure that he and his parent(s) or guardian(s) will strictly adhere to the long-term follow-up and the immunosuppressive program which is required;
 6. The client must have strong motivation to undergo the procedure as documented by the medical and psycho-social assessment;
 7. A client with a history of substance abuse must successfully complete a substance abuse program or must have documented abstinence for a period of at least six months before the transplantation can be prior authorized.
- B. Any single contraindication listed below shall preclude approval for Medicaid payment for kidney transplantation:
1. Active infection;
 2. Acute severe hemodynamic compromise at the time of transplantation if accompanied by significant compromise of one or more non-renal end-organs;
 3. Active peptic ulcer disease;
 4. Active substance abuse;
 5. Presence of systemic dysfunction or malignant disease which could limit successful clinical outcome, interfere with compliance with a disciplined medical regimen or rehabilitation after transplantation;
 6. Morbid obesity;
 7. Human Immunodeficiency Virus(HIV) antibody positive;
 8. Irreversible musculoskeletal disease resulting in progressive weakness or in confinement to bed;
 9. Neuropsychiatric disorder which could lead to non-compliance or inhibit rehabilitation of the patient;
 10. Pulmonary diseases:
 - a. Cystic fibrosis;
 - b. Obstructive pulmonary disease(FEV1 <50% of predictable);
 - c. Restrictive pulmonary disease(FVC <50% of predictable);
 - d. Unresolved pulmonary roentgenographic abnormalities of unclear etiology;
 - e. Recent pulmonary infarction.
 11. Cancer, unless treated and eradicated for two or more years.
 12. Uncorrectable major system congenital anomalies except sight and hearing.
 13. Cardiovascular diseases:
 - a. Myocardial infarction within six months;
 - b. Intractable cardiac arrhythmias;
 - c. Symptomatic or occlusive peripheral vascular or cerebrovascular disease;
 - d. Severe generalized arteriosclerosis.

14. The need for prior transplantation of a second organ, such as lung, heart, liver or bone marrow, if this represents the coexistence of significant disease.
15. Behavior pattern documented in the client's medical or psycho-social assessment which could interfere with a disciplined medical regimen. A trend of on-compliance by the client is documented by any one of the following:
 - a. Non-compliance with medications or therapy;
 - b. Difficulty keeping scheduled appointments;
 - c. Leaving the hospital against medical advice.
16. A trend of non-compliance demonstrated by the parent(s) or guardian(s) of the child under 18 years of age by documentation of any of the behaviors listed in 15.a. through c.
17. Evidence of other major organ system disease or anomaly which could decrease the probability of successful clinical outcome or decrease the potential for rehabilitation.

Criteria #27: Cornea Transplants

As of October 29, 1996, corneal transplantation no longer requires prior authorization by Medicaid.

Criteria #28: Heart Transplants

- A. Heart transplantation services may be provided for a Medicaid eligible client of any age who meets the criteria.
1. The client must have irreversible, progressive heart disease, with a life expectancy of one year or less, or documented evidence of progressive pulmonary hypertension, or both, and with no available reasonable alternative medical or surgical therapy;
 2. A current published medical literature review must document the probability of successful clinical outcome by having a greater than or equal to 85 percent one-year survival rate for diagnosis, condition and age of the client;
 3. Severe, New York Heart Association Class IV, cardiac dysfunction;
 4. Medical assessment by the client's referring physician that the client is a reasonable risk for surgery with a likelihood of tolerance for immunosuppressive therapy;
 5. Medical assessment by the client's referring physician that the client has sufficient mental, emotional and social stability and support to ensure that he and his parent(s) or guardian(s) will strictly adhere to the long-term follow-up and the immunosuppressive program which is required;
 6. Psycho-social assessment by a board certified psychiatrist that the client has sufficient mental, emotional and social stability and support to ensure that he and his parent(s) or guardian(s) will strictly adhere to the long-term follow-up and the immunosuppressive program which is required;
 7. The client must have strong motivation to undergo the procedure, as documented by the medical and psycho-social assessment;
 8. A client with a history of substance abuse must successfully complete a substance abuse program or must have documented abstinence for a period of at least six months before the transplantation service can be authorized.
- B. Any single contraindication listed below shall preclude approval for Medicaid payment for heart transplantation:
1. Active infection;
 2. Acute severe hemodynamic compromise at the time of transplantation if accompanied by significant compromise of one or more non-cardiac vital end-organs;
 3. Active peptic ulcer;
 4. Active substance abuse;
 5. Presence of systemic dysfunction or malignant disease which could limit successful clinical outcome, interfere with compliance with a disciplined medical regimen, or rehabilitation after transplantation;
 6. Morbid obesity;
 7. Human Immunodeficiency Virus(HIV) antibody positive;
 8. Irreversible musculoskeletal disease resulting in progressive weakness or in confinement to bed;
 9. Neuropsychiatric disorder which could lead to non-compliance or inhibit rehabilitation of the patient;
 10. Pulmonary diseases:
 - a. Cystic fibrosis;
 - b. Obstructive pulmonary disease (FEV1 <50% of predictable);
 - c. Restrictive pulmonary disease (FVC <50% of predictable);
 - d. Unresolved pulmonary roentgenographic abnormalities of unclear etiology;
 - e. Recent or unresolved pulmonary infarction.
 11. Cancer, unless treated and eradicated for two or more years.
 12. Uncorrectable major system congenital anomalies except sight and hearing.
 13. Cardiovascular diseases:
 - a. Severe pulmonary hypertension documented in patients 18 years of age and older by a pulmonary vascular resistance greater than 8 Wood units, or pulmonary vascular resistance of 6 or 7 Wood units in which a nitroprusside infusion is unable to reduce the pulmonary vascular resistance to less than 3 Wood units or is unable to reduce the pulmonary artery systolic pressure to below 50 mmHg;

- b. Severe pulmonary hypertension documented in patients less than 18 years of age by a pulmonary vascular resistance greater than 6 pulmonary vascular resistance index units (PVRI), or in which a nitroprusside infusion is unable to reduce the pulmonary vascular resistance to less than 6 PVRI;
 - c. Symptomatic or occlusive peripheral vascular or cerebrovascular disease;
 - d. Severe generalized arteriosclerosis.
- 14. Behavior pattern documented in the client's medical or psycho-social assessment which could interfere with a disciplined medical regimen. A trend of non-compliance by the client documented by one or more of the following:
 - a. Non-compliance with medications or therapy;
 - b. Difficulty keeping scheduled appointments;
 - c. Leaving the hospital against medical advice.
- 15. A trend of non-compliance demonstrated by parent(s) or guardian(s) of the child under 18 years of age by documentation of any of the behaviors listed in 14.a. through c.
- 16. Evidence of other major organ system disease or anomaly which could decrease the probability of successful clinical outcome or decrease the potential for rehabilitation.
- 17. The need for prior transplantation of a second organ, such as lung, liver, kidney, or bone marrow, if this represents the coexistence of significant disease.

C. Norwood Procedure

- 1. The patient must meet eligibility conditions as stated in Criteria #28–Heart Transplants

Criteria #29: Lung Transplants

- A. Lung transplantation services may be provided for a Medicaid eligible client of any age who meets the criteria.
- B. The client for lung transplantation must meet requirements of at least section B 1 or 2.
1. The client must have end stage lung disease, with a life expectancy of one year or less, and with no other reasonable medical or surgical alternative to transplantation available.
 2. The transplant center staff must complete, and submit to the Department for staff review and evaluation, a medical literature review, specific to the client's diagnosis and condition, documenting that the condition will cause irreversible, progressive disease to vital end-organs within two years following the application for transplant and have no other reasonable medical or surgical alternative to transplantation available. The medical literature must also document that the lung transplantation will prevent the irreversible, progressive disease to the client's vital end-organs and must document that it will increase the life expectancy of the client by greater than five years. The Department shall use independent research by staff medical consultants to evaluate the documentation submitted by the transplant center.
- C. In addition to meeting the requirements listed in section B, the client must meet all of the following requirements:
1. The transplant center staff must complete, and submit to the Department for staff review and evaluation, a current medical literature review, documenting a probability of successful clinical outcome by having a greater than or equal to 75 percent one-year survival rate for patients receiving lung transplantation for the age group, specific diagnosis(es), and type of transplantation proposed for the client. The Department shall use independent research by staff medical consultants to evaluate the documentation submitted by the transplant center.
 2. Medical assessment that the client is a reasonable risk for surgery with a likelihood of tolerance for immunosuppressive therapy.
 3. Medical assessment by the client's referring physician that the client has sufficient mental, emotional and social stability and support to ensure that the client and parent(s) or guardian(s) will strictly adhere to the long term follow up and the immunosuppressive program which is required.
 4. Psycho-social assessment by a board-certified or board-eligible psychiatrist that the client has sufficient mental, emotional, and social stability and support to ensure that the client and parent(s) or guardian(s) will strictly adhere to the long-term follow-up and the immunosuppressive program which is required.
 5. The client must have a strong motivation to undergo the procedure as documented by the medical and psycho-social assessment.
 6. The client with a history of substance abuse must successfully complete a substance abuse rehabilitation program or must have documented abstinence for a period of at least six months before the Department reviews a request for transplantation services.
 7. A current medical literature review, completed by the transplant center staff and submitted to the Department for staff review and evaluation, documenting that the underlying original lung disease will not recur and limit survival to less than 75% one-year survival rate. The Department shall use independent research by staff medical consultants to evaluate the documentation submitted by the transplant center.
- D. Any single contraindication listed below shall preclude approval for payment for lung transplantation:
1. Active infection.
 2. Acute severe hemodynamic compromise at the time of transplantation, if accompanied by significant compromise of one or more non-pulmonary vital end-organs.
 3. Active substance abuse.
 4. Presence of systemic dysfunction or malignant disease which could limit survival, interfere with compliance with a disciplined medical regimen or rehabilitation after transplantation.
 5. Morbid obesity.
 6. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) antibody positive.

7. Neuropsychiatric disorder which could lead to non-compliance or inhibit rehabilitation for the patient.
8. Cancer, unless treated and eradicated for two or more years or unless a current medical literature review, completed by the transplant center staff and submitted to the Department for staff review and evaluation, documents a greater than or equal to 75% one-year survival rate after transplantation for the age group, specific cancer, diagnosis(es), condition and type of transplantation proposed for the client. The Department shall use independent research by staff medical consultants to evaluate the documentation submitted by the transplant center.
9. Cardiovascular diseases:
 - A. Myocardial infarction within six months;
 - B. Intractable cardiac arrhythmias;
 - C. Class III or IV cardiac dysfunction by New York Heart Association criteria.
 - D. Prior congestive heart failure, unless a cardiovascular consultant determines adequate cardiac reserve.
 - E. Symptomatic or occlusive peripheral vascular or cerebrovascular disease;
 - F. Severe generalized arteriosclerosis.
10. Evidence of other major organ system disease or anomaly which could decrease the probability of successful clinical outcome or decrease the potential for rehabilitation.
11. Behavior pattern documented in the client's medical or psycho-social assessment which could interfere with a disciplined medical regimen. An indication of non-compliance by the client is documented by any of the following:
 - a. Non-compliance with medications or therapy.
 - b. Failure to keep scheduled appointments.
 - c. Leaving the hospital against medical advice.
 - d. Active substance abuse.
12. Prior to approval of the transplantation, the transplantation team must document a plan of care, agreed to by the parent(s) or guardian(s), if an indication of non-compliance is demonstrated by the parent(s) or guardian(s) of a client who is under 18 years of age. An indication of non-compliance by the parent(s) or guardian(s) is documented by any of the behaviors listed in section D 11, a through d.

Criteria #30: Neonatal Care

Effective June 1, 1999 CPT code 99436, Attendance at Delivery, became available for use by board certified neonatologists and board certified pediatricians in urban or rural areas. Family practice physicians trained in neonatal care who practice in rural areas will be recognized and included for reimbursement.* This code can be used when a high risk delivery is expected, Neonatal Risk Factor Classification Levels three or four are met, and stabilization of the newborn is anticipated. The delivering physician must request the attendance of a qualified neonatologist, pediatrician or family practitioner at the high risk delivery. When resuscitation is required, CPT code 99440 would be used in place of 99436. The two codes can not be used together.

* The American Academy of Pediatrics recognizes primary care pediatrician and neonatologist expertise in neonatal resuscitation and intubation. The American Academy of Family Practice Physicians and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists have a joint policy statement which requires physicians attending delivery to maintain neonatal resuscitation skills.

Fetal/Neonatal Risk factors are outlined below:

Class I (Attendance at delivery rarely required)

- Vaginal vertex or C-Section at term birth with no identified fetal risk factors
- Term delivery: prolonged labor > 24 hours or ROM > 18 hours without fetal distress/amnionitis
- Labor post term > 42 weeks without fetal distress
- Non insulin dependent diabetes without fetal distress

Class II (Attendance at delivery may be necessary)

- Meconium staining with no other risk factors
- Term vaginal breech birth or premature labor at 35-36 weeks
- Maternal drug/alcohol abuse, maternal medication, severe preeclampsia, Rh-sensitized mother or maternal disease that may affect the mother
- Term Twins born vaginally or by C-Section with no fetal distress

Class III (Attendance at delivery necessary)

- Meconium staining with any other risk factor
- Significant vaginal bleeding or prolapsed cord or compressed cord
- Signs of fetal distress: persistent late decelerations, prolonged variable decelerations with slow recovery, loss of beat to beat variability > 30 minutes, persistent fetal tachycardia (HR > 170 for 30 minutes), fetal scalp pH < 7.2, prolonged bradycardia (HR > 80)
- Indicators of lung immaturity: L/S < 2 (surfactant), PG negative, FSI < 0.47, FPOL
- A previous infant with RDS near term
- Complicated multiple gestation < 36 weeks
- Deviation in neonatal size from expected developmental stage, weight < 2500 gm. or > 4000 gm.
- Ultrasound or amniocentesis identified fetal anomaly, low biophysical ultrasound profile, or high/low alpha-fetoprotein in maternal blood
- Oligohydramnios or polyhydramnios except in an infant of a mother with diabetes
- Insulin dependent diabetes
- Premature labor < 34 weeks or prolonged 2nd stage of labor > 2 hours
- Chorioamnionitis or known group B streptococcus or serious maternal infection
- Erythroblastosis

Class IV

- Massive vaginal bleeding
- Prolonged amniotic leak > 30 days with oligohydramnios (pulmonary hypoplasia suspected)
- Prematurity: Single fetus < 28 weeks, Twins < 30 weeks, triplets or more < 34 weeks
- Hydrops (any etiology)
- Major fetal anomalies diagnosed antenatally or anticipated extraordinarily ill newborn

Board certified neonatologists, board certified pediatricians, and family practice physicians practicing in rural areas are responsible for maintaining neonatal resuscitation skills.

Criteria #31 : Intestinal Transplantation

Intestinal transplantation services may be provided for a Medicaid eligible client of any age who meets the following criteria.

- A. The client for intestinal transplantation must meet requirements of either item 1 or 2 below:
 - 1. The client must have irreversible, progressive small bowel and large bowel disease, with a life expectancy of one year or less without transplantation, or must have more than a five-year increase in life expectancy with transplantation, with no other reasonable medical or surgical alternative to transplantation available.
 - 2. The client must have short bowel syndrome that requires daily hyperalimentation with no other reasonable medical or surgical alternative to transplantation available.
- B. In addition to meeting one of the requirements listed above in items 1 and 2, the client must meet all of the following requirements:
 - 1. The transplant center staff must complete, and submit to the Department for staff review and evaluation, a current medical literature review documenting a probability of a successful clinical outcome by having a greater than or equal to 75 percent one-year small bowel graft function rates for patients receiving intestinal transplantation for the age group, specific diagnosis(es), condition, and type of transplantation proposed for the client.
 - 2. The transplant center staff must complete, and submit to the Department for staff review and evaluation, a current medical literature review documenting a probability of a successful clinical outcome by having a greater than or equal to 85 percent one-year survival rates for patients receiving intestine transplantation for the age group, specific diagnosis(es), condition, and type of transplantation proposed for the client.
 - 3. Medical assessment that the client is likely to tolerate immunosuppressive therapy and a reasonable risk for surgery.
 - 4. Medical assessment by the clients's referring physician that the client has sufficient mental, emotional, and social stability and support to ensure that the client and parent(s) or guardian(s) will strictly adhere to the long term follow up and the immunosuppressive program which is required.
 - 5. Psycho-social assessment by a board-certified or board-eligible psychiatrist that the client has sufficient mental, emotional, and social stability and support to ensure that the client and parent(s) or guardian(s) will strictly adhere to the long term follow up and immunosuppressive program which is required.
 - 6. The client must have strong motivation to undergo the procedure as documented by the medical and psycho-social assessment.
 - 7. If the client has a history of substance abuse, then he must successfully complete a substance rehabilitation program or must have documented abstinence for a period of at least six months before the Department reviews a request for transplantation services.
 - 8. A current medical literature review, completed by the transplant center staff and submitted to the Department for staff review and evaluation, documenting that the underlying original intestinal disease will not recur and limit graft function survival to less than a 75% one-year survival rate.
 - 9. The Department will use independent research by medical staff consultants to evaluate the documentation submitted by the transplant center.
- C. Any single contraindication listed below shall preclude approval for Medicaid payment for small bowel transplantation:
 - 1. Active infection
 - 2. Acute severe hemodynamic compromise at the time of transplantation, if accompanied by significant compromise in one or more vital end-organs.
 - 3. Active substance abuse
 - 4. Presence of systemic dysfunction or malignant disease which could limit survival, interfere with compliance with a disciplined medical regimen or rehabilitation after transplantation

5. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) antibody positive.
 6. Neuropsychiatric disorder which could lead to non-compliance or inhibit rehabilitation of the patient.
 7. Pulmonary diseases
 8. Cystic fibrosis
 9. Obstructive pulmonary disease (FEV1 less than 50% of predicted)
 10. Restrictive pulmonary disease (FVC less than 50% of predicted)
 11. Unresolved pulmonary roentgenographic abnormalities of unclear etiology
 12. Recent or unresolved pulmonary infarction
 13. Cancer, unless treated and eradicated for two or more years, or unless a current medical literature review, compiled by the transplant center documents a one year transplant survival rate greater than or equal to 85% for the age group, specific cancer, diagnosis (es), condition, and type of transplantation proposed for the client.
 14. Cardiovascular diseases
 15. Myocardial infarction within six months
 16. Intractable cardiac arrhythmias
 17. Class III or IV cardiac dysfunction by the New York Heart Association criteria
 18. Prior congestive heart failure, unless a cardiovascular consultant determines cardiac reserves are adequate.
 19. Symptomatic or occlusive peripheral vascular or cerebrovascular disease
 20. Severe generalized arteriosclerosis
 21. Evidence of other major organ system disease or anomaly which could decrease the probability of successful clinical outcome or decrease the potential for rehabilitation.
 22. Behavior pattern documented in the client's medical or psycho social assessment which could interfere with a disciplined medical regimen. An indication of noncompliance by the client is documented by any of the following:
 - a. Non-compliance with medications or therapy
 - b. Failure to keep scheduled appointments
 - c. Leaving the hospital against medical advice
 - d. Active substance abuse
- D. Non-compliance is demonstrated by documentation of any of the behaviors listed in item 22. Prior to approval of the transplantation, the transplant team must document a plan of care agreed upon with the parent(s) or guardian(s) where non-compliance is an issue in a client who is under 18 years of age

Criteria #32 A: Vagal Neurostimulator

Prior authorization is required for the implantation of the vagal neurostimulator. Written documentation must be submitted for review by the nurse coordinator. Based on the patient's age the Utilization Review Committee or the Child Health Evaluation and Care Committee will make the determination as to whether the procedure meets Utah Medicaid Criteria for approval. For prior authorization approval of the VNS the patient must meet all of the following criteria:

- A comprehensive examination, evaluation, and recommendations must be completed by an epileptologist who is board-certified or board-eligible in neurology and has completed at least one year of fellowship in epileptology or who is board-certified or board-eligible in pediatric neurology. The epileptologist must document the medical necessity of the procedure of implantation of the vagal nerve stimulation device by submitting the following documentation:
- The patient's seizures must be medically refractory to treatment by anti-epileptic medications. Administration of at least three anti-epileptic medication must be documented in maximal tolerated doses, as determined by drug dosage, the number of doses given each day, and appropriate serum levels of the anti-epileptic medications.
- During the last four months, the patient must have experienced at least four seizures each month.
- All of the patient's EEG and other available neurodiagnostic study reports must be submitted.
- The patient must be documented not to be a candidate for epileptic brain surgery.
- The epileptologist evaluation of the patient must document that behavior aberrations and nonepileptic seizures have been ruled out.
- The VNS implantation procedure must be performed by a board-certified or board eligible surgeon who has completed additional training specifically in the implantation of the VNS device.

Criteria #32 B: Sacral Nerve Stimulation

The sacral nerve stimulator helps to control bladder contractions. It has shown effectiveness for patients with disabling urge incontinence. The sacral nerve stimulator for urinary incontinence is a two step process. The initial percutaneous sacral nerve stimulator is implanted usually for a 5 to 14 day trial period to ensure the patient is able to handle the device and evaluate how effectively the device functions for them. The permanent device is not considered for implantation until evaluation of percutaneous placement indicates beneficial function. Written prior authorization is required for this procedure. Documentation must be submitted for review before the Utilization Review Committee. The Utilization Review committee will make the determination as to whether the procedure meets the criterion for approval. A patient eligible for the percutaneous device must meet the following criteria:

- A. Symptoms of disabling urge incontinence must have been present for at least one year or more. The urge incontinence is considered disabling only when the frequency and severity of leakages limits the patient's ability to work or participate in activities outside of the home.
- B. All reasonable conservative treatments must have been tried and been proven unsuccessful. Conservative medical treatments include behavioral techniques such as bladder training, prompted voiding, pelvic muscle exercise training, fluid management and pharmacotherapies which must include at least two anticholinergic drugs or a combination of a tricyclic antidepressant and anticholinergic drugs.
- C. The Agency for Health Care Policy and Research has developed guidelines for use of the sacral neurostimulator. Clinical Practice Guidelines for consideration of the implantation of the neurostimulator require patient evaluation preoperatively to exclude severe detrusor instability as well as to ensure adequate bladder stability. Patient has not responded to prior behavioral and pharmacologic interventions. Incontinence is not related to a neurologic condition in which the device has not proven efficacious. The patient with indications for trial implantations of the sacral neurostimulator device include:
 - 1. Men six or more months post-prostatectomy who after behavioral and pharmacological therapies and/or other appropriate surgery have no improvement.
 - 2. Patients with epispadias-exstrophy in whom bladder neck reconstruction has failed
 - 3. Women with intractable urinary frequency who have failed behavioral, pharmacological and other surgical treatment.
 - 4. Children with intractable urinary frequency due to myelomeningocele who are refractory to behavioral or pharmacological therapies and are unsuitable candidates for other types of surgical procedures for correction of urinary incontinence.
- D. The prescribing physician must be experienced in the diagnosis and treatment of lower urinary tract disorders such as a urologist. The physician implanting the device must be a urologist or neurosurgeon who has had specialized training in the sacral neurostimulator. Submitted medical record documentation must support the diagnosis of disabling urge incontinence (788.31) and indicate all possible conservative medical treatments have failed.
- E. The patient must be an appropriate surgical candidate such that implantation with anesthesia can occur. The patient must be able to operate the neurostimulator and demonstrate the ability to maintain a daily voiding record so that the clinical results of the percutaneous implant procedure can be evaluated.

Limitations

- A. Current research does not support the use of the device for stress incontinence, urinary retention, mechanical obstructions such as benign prostatic hypertrophy, cancer, or urethral stricture, or specific neurological diseases (i.e. diabetes with peripheral nerve involvement).
- B. During the 5 to 14 day trial period with the percutaneous sacral nerve stimulator period, the device is evaluated for effectiveness in diminishing urge incontinence. The patient must have demonstrated the ability to operate the neurostimulator and have the appropriate physical response. For approval of permanent sacral neurostimulator placement, the test of the percutaneous device must have provided at least a 50% decrease in incontinence symptoms.

Criteria #32 C: Spinal Cord Nerve Stimulation (codes 63650, 63655)

The spinal cord nerve stimulator serves to block conduction pathways and stimulate endorphins. The electrodes used for this purpose may be implanted percutaneously in the epidural space (63650) or laminectomy (63655) may be required to place the electrodes. It has shown effectiveness for patients with intractable chronic pain caused by nerve root injuries, incomplete spinal injury and is sometimes used to treat intractable angina. The initial percutaneous spinal cord nerve stimulator is implanted usually for a four-week trial period to ensure the patient tolerates the device and assess whether the modality is effective. The permanent device is not considered for implantation until evaluation of percutaneous placement demonstrates beneficial function. Written prior authorization is required for this procedure. Documentation must be submitted for review before the Utilization Review Committee. The Utilization Review committee will make the determination as to whether the procedure meets the criterion for approval. Device coverage is limited to the least expensive device. Patients eligible for the percutaneous device must meet the following criteria:

A. Indications:

1. It is to be used as a last resort for intractable non-malignant pain wherein other treatment modalities (pharmacological, surgical, physical, and/or psychological therapies) have been tried and failed.
2. It may be covered for non malignant pain only when all of the following conditions are met:
 - a. The patient has undergone a psychological evaluation which indicates they are a suitable candidate for the device.
 - b. The patient is not a candidate for further surgical intervention.
 - c. The patient does not have any untreated existing drug habituation.
 - d. The patient has predominately radiating extremity pain.
 - e. There is documented pathology that supports the complaint of pain. For example:
 - (1) There are symptoms of chronic pain by lumbosacral arachnoiditis that has not responded to medical management including physical therapy. The presence of arachnoiditis must be documented by the presence of high levels of proteins in the CSF and/or myelography or MRI.
 - (2) Intractable pain caused by nerve root injuries (post-traumatic or post-surgical) including failed back syndrome, intractable cauda equina injury, intractable pain caused by incomplete spinal injury, or intractable pain caused by end stage peripheral vascular disease when the patient cannot undergo revascularization or vascularization failed to relieve pain and it has not responded to medical management.
3. It may be covered for the management of intractable angina in patients who are not surgical candidates and whose pain is unresponsive to all standard therapies when all of the following criteria are met:
 - a. The angiography documents significant coronary artery disease and the patient is not a candidate for PTCA or CABG.
 - b. The patient's angina pectoris is New York Heart Association Functional Class III (patients are comfortable at rest, less than ordinary physical activity causes fatigue, palpitations, dyspnea, or anginal pain) or Class IV (symptoms of cardiac insufficiency or angina are present at rest; symptoms increase with physical activity).
 - c. Reversible ischemia is documented by symptom-limited treadmill exercise test.
 - d. The patient has had optimal pharmacotherapy for at least one month. Optimal pharmacotherapy includes the maximum tolerated doses of at least two of the following medications: long-acting nitrates, beta-adrenergic blockers, or calcium channel antagonists.

B. Limitations

1. Current research does not support the use of the device for chronic pain related to malignancy.
2. The device cannot be used for treatment of angina if the patient has had an MI or unstable angina within the previous three months or if significant valve abnormalities have been found by echocardiography.
2. The patient must be an appropriate surgical candidate such that implantation with anesthesia can occur. The patient must be able to operate and tolerate the neurostimulator. There cannot be somatic disorders of the spine that lead to insurmountable technical problems in treatment with a spinal cord stimulator.

3. During the seven to 30-day trial period with the percutaneous sacral nerve stimulator period, the device is evaluated for effectiveness in diminishing pain. The patient must have demonstrated the ability to operate the neurostimulator and have the appropriate physical response. For approval of permanent spinal cord neurostimulator placement, the test of the percutaneous device must have provided at least a 50% decrease in pain reduction over at least a seven day trial period.

C. The following ICD.9 codes support medical necessity.

- 337.21 Reflex sympathetic dystrophy of upper limb
- 337.22 Reflex sympathetic dystrophy of the lower limb
- 337.29 Reflex sympathetic dystrophy of other unspecified site
- 353.0 Brachial plexus lesions
- 353.1 Lumbosacral plexus lesions
- 353.8 Nerve root and plexus disorders, other
- 413.9 Other angina pectoris (excludes preinfarction angina)
- 440.22 Atherosclerosis of extremities at rest
- 443.9 Peripheral vascular disease, unspecified
- 722.81 Postlaminectomy syndrome Cervical region
- 722.82 Postlaminectomy syndrome Thoracic region
- 722.83 Postlaminectomy syndrome Lumbar region
- 952.4 Cauda equina injury
- 953.0 Injury to cervical nerve root
- 953.1 Injury to dorsal nerve root
- 953.2 Injury to lumbar nerve root
- 953.3 Injury to sacral nerve root

Criteria #32 D: Diaphragmatic/Electrophrenic Stimulator

The phrenic stimulator is used in patients with neurological damage affecting the muscles of respiration to improve respiratory function. Patients eligible for the device must meet the following criterion:

Coverage requires the patient meet all of the following conditions:

- A. The patient has high quadriplegia at C-3 or above OR congenital alveolar hypoventilation syndrome
- B. The patient is unable to breath independently without a respirator.
- C. The patient has adequate diaphragm and lung function. Preoperative screening tests demonstrate lungs and diaphragm can sustain ventilation by electrical stimulation.
- D. There are viable phrenic nerves.

Limitations and Non-Covered

- A. Respiratory insufficiency is temporary
- B. Patient has another serious disorder which may affect nerve conduction such as multiple sclerosis, vascular disease, tumors, or diabetes with neurological sequella.
- C. Treatment of Hiccups
- D. Investigational for patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Criteria #33A: Trigger Point Injections

According to Medicare, myofascial trigger points are self-sustaining hyperactive foci that may occur in any skeletal muscle in response to strain from acute or chronic overload. These trigger points produce a referred pain typical for the particular muscle group. Injection is achieved with needle insertion and the administration of a local anesthetic such as Lidocaine. Conservative therapy including analgesics, physical therapy exercises, range of motion exercises, bed rest, heating or cooling modalities, massage, and pharmacotherapies such as muscle relaxants, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents and non-narcotic analgesics often resolves the myofascial pain syndrome.

Limitations

1. Trigger points must be identifiable on palpation and the symptoms must have persisted for at least three months. Conservative medical treatments must have been tried and failed. Trigger injections may be indicated when noninvasive conservative medical management is unsuccessful or when the joint movement is mechanically blocked (i.e., coccygeus muscle – pelvis). Acupuncture remains strictly a non-covered service even for trigger points.
2. The medical record must describe the assessment and evaluation which led to a diagnosis related to the need for a trigger point injection. The conservative treatment options which were provided should include outcome specifics. Documentation of trigger point follow-up care, such as cold packs, massage, and muscle stretching exercises, should indicate a minimum of at least three days of therapy. The patient should be taught massage, appropriate use of heat or cold therapy, and muscle stretching exercises to continue long term, so that the myofascial pain syndrome does not return.
3. Payment for trigger point injections, code 20552, is limited to one per day regardless of the number of injections administered. Note that no more than three injections should be provided on a single date.
4. Trigger point injections must be at least two weeks apart.
5. Coverage for trigger point injections is limited to 8 billed charges per year.
6. Nerve block injection codes 64400-64530, code **20610**, and code 10160 will not be paid on the same date of service.
7. Code 20552 is not covered for generalized diagnoses such as low back pain, myalgia, or lumbago. A precise diagnosis must be used. The following list describes the only diagnosis codes that will be recognized for payment:

355.6	Mortons neuroma
720.1	Spinal enthesopathy
723.9	Unspecified musculoskeletal symptoms referable to neck
726.0	Adhesive capsulitis of shoulder
726.01-19	Rotator cuff syndrome
726.2	Shoulder region other
726.3-39	Enthesopathy of elbow region
726.4	Enthesopathy of wrist and carpus
726.5	Enthesopathy of hip region
726.6-69	Enthesopathy of knee
726.90	Unspecified enthesopathy (rectus femoris, vastus intermedius, vastus medial-anterior and posterior, biceps femoral)
726.71	Achilles bursitis or tendinitis (soleus, gastrocnemius)
726.72	Tibialis tendinitis (tibialis anterior)
726.79	Other enthesopathy of ankle and tarsus (peroneus longus and brevis, extensor digitorum, hallucis longus, third dorsal interosseous)
727.40	Synovial cyst, unspecified
727.41	Ganglion of joint
727.42	Ganglion of tendon sheath
843.0-843.8	Sprains and strains of hip and thigh
846.0-846.8	Sprains and strains of sacroiliac region
847.0-847.8	Sprains and strains of back

Criteria #33B: Epidural and Nerve Blocks

There are three types of injections. Steroids are given to reduce inflammation as treatment for chronic radiculopathy caused by nerve root irritation or pressure (i.e. spinal stenosis) when conservative medical treatments have failed. Anesthetic or narcotic injections are injected into the epidural space to achieve a sympathetic block for the diagnosis and treatment of reflex sympathetic dystrophy and para vertebral blocks are used when the patient has localized pain that is aggravated by motion of the spine without a strong radicular component or associated neurologic deficit. Epidural and nerve blocks injections are not intended for long-term or ongoing pain management.

Coverage

1. Medical record documentation must support the medical necessity of the procedure and the conservative measures that have been tried and failed. The documentation should include documentation of the symptoms supporting the complaint of pain and the efficacy of the nerve block or epidural for treating the pain described including the anatomical relationship of the injection to the pain treatment.
2. Medical record documentation must indicate that patient has tried and failed to improve after **at least six** weeks of conservative measures such as rest, systemic analgesics and/or PT. Non drug therapies should be considered, including electrical stimulation, counter irritation, trigger point injection, spray and stretch, massage, and physical therapy. Cognitive techniques of pain control (i.e., relaxation training, distraction techniques, hypnosis, biofeedback) may be useful.
3. Epidural injection or nerve blocks should not be considered until the patient has been evaluated for a pathological cause of pain such as a tumor or cancer.
4. Only one of the following injection types will be covered on a date of service.
 - A. Facet joint injections:
 - (1) Facet joint pain is generally suspected in patients with neck and/or back pain that may or may not have a radicular component. Focal tenderness is usually present over the facet joint and aggravated by rotation or hyper extension of the spine. Facet joint injections are appropriate for the management of chronic back pain when pain has lasted more than three months despite appropriate conservative medical therapy. The injections must be used in conjunction with other noninvasive treatment methods, not as a standard therapy alone. (AHCPR position paper)
 - (2) A diagnostic or therapeutic facet joint nerve block (64470-64476) must have demonstrated that the patient received significant temporary or prolonged abolition of the pain.
 - B. Sacroiliac Joint injections:
 - (1) Injections covered in patients who have had back pain greater than three month
 - (2) The injections must be used in conjunction with other noninvasive treatment techniques, not as stand alone therapy.
 - C. Epidural injections of corticosteroid medications with or without anesthetic agents are covered only when the pain is not spinal in origin (spinal tumor or lesion) and the patient has failed to improve after six weeks of conservative therapies.

Limitations

1. Low back pain radiating to the legs may be myofascial pain syndrome. Since nerve root pathology is not present with this syndrome, epidural injections are not covered.
2. There is no separate payment for injecting the contrast material into the epidural space to confirm needle placement for pain management procedures.
3. The CPT codes pertain to injection services. Non-invasive neuron blockade methods such as electroceutical neuron blockade devices are not covered.

4. Limitations of coverage by injection type:
 - A. Facet joint injections: When effectiveness has been demonstrated, injections will be covered up to a maximum of three sets of injections per calendar year. One set is defined as a maximum of three anatomical sites at one session such as different levels or different sides. If greater than three sets are required by the patient, the procedure is ineffective or there is an underlying condition that requires further evaluation and treatment.
 - B. Sacroiliac injections are limited to three injections over a calendar year.
 - C. Epidural: Injections are limited to three per calendar year. No more than three facet injections will be paid on a single date of service. Trigger point injections and blocks are not covered on the same date of service. When a set of facet joint blocks **(3)** is provided, additional injections such as epidural, bilateral sacroiliac joint injections, and sympathetic blocks are generally not necessary. Therefore, these injections will not be covered on the same date of service.
1. If it is believed more than three injections are medically necessary, prior authorization will be required. Documentation should include the clinical evidence in support of multiple injections for the condition under treatment and the anatomical relationship of the injections to the pain treatment.
2. Claims related to pain management will be reviewed periodically and are subject to post payment review. The following codes will be evaluated related to this policy:
 - 20610 major joint or bursa; sacroiliac joint injection
 - 62310, 62311 Injection DX or Rx substance (anesthetic) epidural or subarachnoid . . .
 - 62318, 62319 injection/cath placement for drug infusion epidural or subarachnoid . . .
 - 64402, 64405, 64415, 64418, 64420, 64421, 64435, 64445, 64447, 64470, 64472, 64475, 64476, 64479, 64480, 64483, 64484, 64510, 64520, 64530: anesthetic injection . . .

Criteria #34: Removal of Benign or Premalignant Skin Lesions

Benign or premalignant skin lesions are covered by Medicaid only when the following indications documented in the medical record indicate the lesion removal is medically necessary and not cosmetic.

1. The lesion is in anatomical area subject to recurrent physical trauma, and there is documentation that such trauma has in fact repeatedly occurred or the lesion obstructs an orifice or clinically restricts vision.
2. A prior biopsy suggests or is indicative of lesion malignancy, or based on the lesion's appearance, such as recent changes in color or enlargement, malignancy is a realistic consideration.
3. Lesions which may be considered for coverage may include those which bleed, itches intensely and/or are painful.
4. To consider removal of a benign lesion not cosmetic, medical records maintained by the physician must clearly document the medical necessity for lesion removal.
5. Codes will be considered for coverage only when the diagnosis code is listed in the group below. However, benign or premalignant skin lesions must also meet the requirements stated under **Limitations** (which follows the list of ICD-9 codes below).
 - 078.0 Molluscum contagiosum
 - 078.10 Viral warts, unspecified
 - 078.11 Condyloma acuminatum
 - 078.19 Other specified viral warts
 - 171.0 Malignant neoplasm of connective and other soft tissue, head, face and neck
 - 173.0 Other malignant neoplasm of skin of lip
 - 173.2 Other malignant neoplasm of skin, ear and external auditory canal
 - 173.3 Other malignant neoplasm of skin, unspecified parts of face
 - 173.4 Other malignant neoplasm of skin, scalp and skin of neck
 - 173.5 Other malignant neoplasm of skin, skin of trunk, except scrotum
 - 173.6 Other malignant neoplasm of skin, upper limb, including shoulder
 - 173.7 Other malignant neoplasm of skin, lower limb, including shoulder
 - 173.8 Other malignant neoplasm of skin, other specified sites of skin
 - 173.9 Other malignant neoplasm of skin, unspecified
 - 216.0 Benign neoplasm of skin of lip
 - 216.1 Benign neoplasm of eyelid, including canthus
 - 216.2 Benign neoplasm of skin of ear and external auditory canal
 - 232.0 Carcinoma in situ of skin of lip
 - 232.1 Carcinoma in situ of eyelid, including canthus
 - 232.2 Carcinoma in situ of ear and external auditory canal
 - 232.3 Carcinoma in situ of skin of other and unspecified parts of face
 - 232.4 Carcinoma in situ of scalp and skin of neck
 - 232.5 Carcinoma in situ of skin of trunk except scrotum
 - 232.6 Carcinoma in situ of upper limb including shoulder
 - 232.7 Carcinoma in situ of lower limb, including hip
 - 686.1 Pyogenic granuloma of skin and subcutaneous tissue
 - 701.0 Circumscribed scleroderma
 - 701.2 Acquired acanthosis nigricans
 - 707.10 Ulcer of lower limb, except decubitus ulcer, unspecified
 - 707.11 Ulcer of thigh
 - 707.12 Ulcer of calf
 - 707.13 Ulcer of ankle
 - 707.14 Ulcer of heel and midfoot
 - 707.15 Ulcer of other part of foot
 - 707.19 Ulcer of other part of lower limb
 - 707.8 Chronic ulcer of other specified sites
 - 707.9 Chronic ulcer of unspecified site
 - 919.7 Superficial foreign body (splinter) of other, multiple, and unspecified sites, without major open wound, infected

Limitations

1. Benign lesions such as seborrheic keratoses, hemangiomas, lipomas and sebaceous epidermoid cysts, are not covered.
2. A record statement of "irritated skin lesion" is not sufficient justification for lesion removal when based on the patient's complaint or the physician's physical findings. Similarly, use of ICD-9 code 702.11, inflamed seborrheic keratosis, is not sufficient to justify lesion removal without medical record documentation of the patient's symptoms and physical findings.
3. Removal of benign skin lesions that do not pose a threat to function or health are considered cosmetic and are not covered by Medicaid.
4. Lesions in sensitive anatomic locations that are not problematic do not qualify for removal coverage based on location alone.
5. Benign lesion excision/removal, codes 11200, 11300-11313, 11400 - 11446 and 17000-17111, may be reviewed under this policy. Submitted medical record documentation must include the number of lesions and their anatomical location, size, shape, character, and color. Pathology reports must also be include with the documentation for review when applicable. Medical record documentation must support the medical necessity of surgical excision over another removal procedure and support that the removal was not for cosmetic purposes.
6. If the physician does not believe that removal of the skin lesion would be covered by Medicaid, or authorization is denied, but the patient wants the lesion removed, the physician must notify the patient that the surgery is not covered. In order for the physician to bill the Medicaid client for a non-covered service, the provider must exactly follow the conditions listed in SECTION 1 of the Utah Medicaid Provider Manual, Chapter 6 - 8, Exceptions to Prohibition on Billing Patients, item 1, Non-Covered Services.

Criteria #35A: Corneal Topography

Corneal topographic mapping is a diagnostic procedure used to detect corneal surface irregularities and astigmatism. The procedure involves visualization of the corneal surface. With computer assistance the image is stored, digitalized and developed into a three-dimensional reconstruction of the surface of the cornea. A color-coded map of the corneal surface is produced as well as a cross-section profile. Since the procedure does not have a CPT code, the unlisted code 92499 is used for corneal topography. According to Medicare, services are similar to code 92286. Therefore, reimbursement established for code 92286 will be used for 92499.

Indications for Coverage

1. The procedure may be considered medically necessary when a corneal transplant or retransplant is anticipated, in the diagnosis and management of keratoconus, post operative management of corneal transplants, and management of corneal trauma, dystrophies, and scars.
2. For coverage the patient's condition must meet one of the covered ICD-9 diagnosis' codes in this policy and medical necessity must be clearly documented in the medical record to support testing.
3. Recurrent corneal erosions (371.42) are covered only when medical record documentation indicates conservative measures have been tried and failed to halt erosion such as hypertonic saline, lubricants, patching, and gentle debridement of aberrant epithelium.

Limitations/Non Coverage

1. Medicare and Medicaid do not cover pre- or postoperative corneal topography for non-covered services such as radial keratotomy or lasik eye surgery. It is not covered as a screening examination.
2. Corneal topography is considered part of the evaluation and management service of general ophthalmological services 92002 - 92014. When submitted with an E&M ophthalmology service, an incidental edit will post indicating there is no separate reimbursement.
3. Corneal topography will not be paid for preoperative cataracts unless there is medical record documentation of irregular astigmatism. When medical record documentation indicates medical necessity because of high astigmatism after cataract or glaucoma surgery, corneal topography is a covered service.
4. Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) is an ultrasonic method to evaluate ocular structures through high longitudinal resolution cross sections. This procedure may also be submitted under CPT code 92499. According to Medicare, the OCT procedure is considered investigational and insufficient data exist to support the clinical significant benefit of OCT beyond existing technologies. Therefore, the procedure is not covered by Medicaid.
5. Corneal topography is limited to one service per year with clear documentation of medical necessity.

Covered ICD-9 codes

V42.5 Corneal transplant
V45.2 Presence of cerebrospinal fluid drainage device
367.22 Irregular astigmatism
370.03 Central corneal ulcer
370.07 Mooren's ulcer
370.50 Interstitial keratitis
371.00 Corneal opacity, unspecified includes corneal scar
371.01 Minor corneal opacity, nebula
371.02 Peripheral corneal opacity
371.03 Central cornea opacity
371.04 Adherent leucoma
371.40 Corneal degeneration unspecified
371.42 Recurrent erosion of cornea (*see Coverage section)
371.46 Nodular degeneration of cornea
371.48 Peripheral degenerations of the cornea (Terriens)
371.50-371.58 Hereditary corneal dystrophies
371.60-371.62 Keratoconus
371.70 Corneal deformity unspecified
371.71 Corneal ectasia
372.40-372.45 Pterygium
743.22 Buphthalmos associated with other ocular anomalies
743.41 Anomalies of corneal size and shape
996.51 Mechanical complication due to corneal graft

Criteria #35B: Ophthalmic Biometry

Ophthalmic biometry by ultrasound echography A-scan is used to measure the axial length of the eye to determine the size and power of an intraocular lense implant. An A-scan with amplitude quantification is used to uncover defects such as retinal detachments or tumor when the cataract is too opaque for visualization. The intraocular lens calculation (IOL) is completed only for the eye in which an intraocular lense implant (IOL) is planned. This measurement is useful for calculation of the power for an intraocular lens implant. Optical coherence biometry is a new diagnostic method using partial coherence interferometry to determine axial length, corneal curvature, anterior chamber depth, and intraocular lens calculation. All measurements are stored in a computer, and transferred automatically to the IOL calculation program. The biometry by partial coherence interferometry requires approximately one minute to perform and is less invasive than the standard A-scan echography. Both procedures are similar in sensitivity and specificity. A-scans are often required for mature cataracts which tend to be dense and opaque.

Coverage:

1. Diagnosis and medical record documentation must clearly indicate the ophthalmic biometry by A-scan or partial coherence interferometry is medical necessity for evaluation prior to cataract surgery.
2. Diagnosis and medical record documentation of medical necessity for A-scan for use in addition to cataract surgery may include:
 - to visualize the posterior chamber in cases where there is a dense cataract or an anterior chamber hemorrhage.
 - to clarify the diagnosis and prognosis of a clinical condition such as vitreous hemorrhage or detached retina.
 - to assess and follow a mass or tissue density.

Limitations:

1. Biometry by ultrasound 76516 and 76519 are subject to correct coding initiative edits. If both studies (76511 or 76516 and 76519) are reported, the charges are combined and processed under code 76519. The global service for code 76519 includes a bilateral technical component and unilateral professional component. When the procedure is completed on the second eye, only the professional component should be billed.
2. Biometry is indicated just prior to cataract surgery. One biometry service for each eye is covered for a 12-month period.
3. It is not considered medically reasonable or necessary to perform both an A-scan and optical coherence biometry (OCB). If biometry by partial coherence interferometry (92136) and an A-scan (76516, 76519) is completed, a mutually exclusive edit per the correct coding initiative will post. The procedure A-scan procedure (76516 or 76519) will be paid, and the code 92136 will be denied.

Criteria #36: Urinalysis, Urine Culture

A urinalysis is the evaluation of urine and urinary sediment performed for screening purposes or for medically necessary and reasonable indication for medical management of a patient's condition. Urinalysis is covered when there is a documented diagnosis or clinical impression which justifies the test for management of disease. Basic screening tests and expanded cultures performed routinely on all specimens will not be covered.

A. Coverage

1. One urinalysis, when initially caring for women in the antenatal period, is allowed as part of prenatal care. Additional testing requires documentation of medical necessity.
2. Two services during a 30-day period for the diagnosis of urinary tract infection are allowed. More frequent service requires additional documentation for the medical record.
3. When the chemical analysis is sufficient to diagnose or treat the patient, and a microscopic evaluation would provide no additional information needed for decision making, the microscopic examination will be denied. The need for microscopic examination must be present by inference from the patient's condition.
4. Urine culture must be justified as medically necessary in the medical record.
 1. Patients' urinalysis is abnormal suggesting urinary tract infection (UTI). A urine culture is not always needed for female patients presenting with acute onset symptoms of cystitis and abnormal urinalyses. These patients usually respond to presumptive antimicrobial therapy. Non responders or those patients who relapse after therapy should have a definitive urine culture with sensitivity.
 2. Patient has clinical symptoms indicative of a possible UTI.
 3. A urine culture is being done to follow up on a previously treated UTI to confirm effectiveness of therapy.
 4. Follow up cultures within a week or two of therapy may be indicated for patients who have complicated infections (urinary tract abnormality, foreign body) or who are known to be at risk for relapse.
 5. Patient is being evaluated for fever of unknown origin or suspected septicemia.
 6. Patients with indwelling urinary catheters are not usually candidates for urinary cultures unless the culture is done in anticipation of catheter removal or the patient becomes symptomatic and treatment is contemplated.

B. Coding and Documentation

1. When billing for urinalysis and urine cultures, coding should not be fragmented if a single test will provide the necessary information.
 - a. Only one test is allowed on the same day unless documentation supports the medical reasonableness and necessity for additional testing or cultures.
 - b. As per HCFA guidelines, urinalyses by reagent strip (81002 + 81003) are not separately payable from an office visit or consult.
 - c. Codes 87086 or 87088 are the usual urine culture codes submitted.
2. ICD9 codes supporting the reasonableness and necessity of this test must be submitted with each claim. Claims without such evidence will be denied as not reasonable and necessary.

ICD9 codes supporting medical necessity

038.0 - 038.9, septicemia	646.63, infections of the genitourinary tract in pregnancy
584.5 - 584.9, acute renal failure	780.6, fever
590.0 - 590.9, infection of the kidney	785.59, shock, endotoxic, gram negative, septic
595.0 - 595.9, cystitis	788.0 - 788.9, symptoms involving urinary system
597.0 - 597.89, urethritis, not sexually transmitted, and urethral syndrome	(hesitancy, burning, frequency)
598.0, urethral stricture due to infection	790.7, bacteremia
599.0, urinary tract infection, site not specified, pyuria	791.7, other cells and casts in urine
599.7, hematuria	791.9, other findings on urine examination, nitrite
601.0, acute prostatitis	positive, leucocyte esterase positive
601.3, prostatocystitis	939.0 - 939.9, foreign body in genitourinary tract
601.9, prostatitis, unspecified	996.81, complications of transplant, kidney

Criteria #37: Helicobacter Pylori

Helicobacter pylori, a gram negative rod, may be identified in 80 - 95% of patients with duodenal ulcers and 70 - 90% of patients with gastric ulcers. Eradication of H. pylori with antibiotic combinations, bismuth compounds, and acid suppression therapy has become a treatment strategy for ulcers. Many patients with h.pylori have non ulcer dyspepsia. Invasive detection of h.pylori involves endoscopy and culture with either direct histologic identification of the organism or detection of the organism using the CLO (campylobacter-like-organism) test.

A. Coverage

1. Serologic test code 86677, Helicobacter pylori, antibody may indicate either past or present infection. Serologic testing for Helicobacter pylori is appropriate in the initial work-up of the symptomatic patient with a documented history of chronic/recurrent duodenal ulcer, gastric ulcer, or chronic gastritis. Research indicates serologic H.pylori antibody testing in children under ten is an inaccurate test.
2. The stool antigen test 87338 may be recommended for patients who do not respond to therapy or those who have a history of ulcer complications or cancer.
3. Unresponsive dyspepsia or if associated with anemia, indications of GI bleed, anorexia, unexplained weight loss should be investigated with appropriate endoscopy/barium studies and biopsy with culture. The gold standard for diagnosis of active Helicobacter pylori infection in these patients is performance of endoscopy with biopsy and culture. Typically culturing is completed using code 87081, culture presumptive pathogen.

B. Limitations

1. Testing for eradication of H.pylori in patients whose symptoms have resolved is not necessary.
2. Testing is not indicated for new onset dyspepsia responsive to conservative treatment (i.e. withdrawal of non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and/or use of antisecretory agents.)
3. Serologic testing for H. pylori is of no clinical value in a dyspeptic patient who requires upper GI endoscopy or patients with documented normal upper GI endoscopy.
4. Serologic testing is of limited value in monitoring response to treatment of H.pylori infection, because titers diminish slowly and the magnitude of decline is variable.
5. Expected laboratory tests for Helicobacter pylori include 86677, 87338, 87081 and surgical pathology evaluations (i.e. 88304-88306) of biopsied specimens. When ICD9 diagnosis supporting medical necessity for helicobacter pylori testing appear with laboratory tests such as 86318-immunoassay for infectious agent antibody which are not specific for helicobacter pylori a diagnosis to procedure denial will occur.
6. Helicobacter pylori breath tests (78267, 78268, 83013, 83014, 83019) and antigen blood test (87339) are not covered services.

ICD 9 codes that support medical necessity

041.86, helicobacter pylori infection
 531.0 - 531.91, gastric ulcer
 532.0 - 532.91, duodenal ulcer
 533.0 - 533.91, peptic ulcer
 534.0 - 534.91, gastrojejunal ulcer
 535.0 - 535.11, gastritis with or without hemorrhage
 535.21, gastric mucosal hypertrophies with hemorrhage
 535.40 - 535.41, other specified gastritis with or without hemorrhage
 535.50 - 535.51, unspecified gastritis and gastroduodenitis with or without hemorrhage
 535.60 - 535.61, duodenitis with or without hemorrhage
 536.8, dyspepsia (if chronic or complicated)
 558.9, noninfectious gastroenteritis
 578.0 - 578.9, gastrointestinal hemorrhage
 789.01 - 789.02, abdominal pain, upper right or left quadrant
 789.06, abdominal pain, epigastric

Criteria #38: Cardiac Ablation

Catheter ablation is a therapeutic technique using an electrode catheter which generates a high level of direct current or radio frequency to destroy the arrhythmic area in the heart in order to eliminate conduction defects which cause tachycardia. The CPT codes which describe catheter ablation of cardiac arrhythmic focus include procedures 33250, 33251, 33261, 93650, 93651, and 93652.

A. Coverage and limitations:

1. Documentation must support the medical necessity of the catheter procedure based on chronic, symptomatic recurrent arrhythmia which is refractory to cardioversion and drug therapy or the drug therapy is contraindicated. The following arrhythmia's are covered for catheter ablation:
 - Supraventricular atrial or sinoatrial tachyarrhythmia's (SVT) in patients resistant to drug therapy with symptomatic recurrent SVT.
 - Atrioventricular nodal ablation carries less certainty of benefit but may be considered medically necessary in patients with a dual chamber pacemaker who have pacemaker-mediated tachycardia which cannot be treated effectively with drugs or by reprogramming the pacemaker
 - Tachycardia with syncope or Wolfe-Parkinson-White.
 - Atrial tachycardia with rapid ventricular response or patients resuscitated from cardiac arrest due to atrial flutter or atrial fibrillation with rapid ventricular response in the absence of an accessory pathway.
 - Patients with an identifiable focus for chronic or recurrent ventricular tachycardia (VT)
2. The procedure maybe medically necessary in cases of refractory atrial flutter or fibrillation in which the ventricular rate cannot be medically controlled by cardioversion and drug therapy. The procedure may be recommended for atrial flutter with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation when the tachycardia is drug intolerant or drug resistant. Catheter ablation is indicated for atrial fibrillation when the tachycardia is drug resistant and there is evidence of a localized site of origin.

B. Non Covered:

1. Patients with ventricular and atrial tachyarrhythmias that are responsive to drug therapy and/or cardioversion.
2. The patient has unstable, rapid, multiple, or polymorphic VT that cannot be adequately localized with mapping techniques.
3. The patient has multifocal atrial tachycardia (MAT)
4. The patient has benign non-sustained VT that does not cause symptoms.
5. Other uses of radio frequency catheter ablation are considered investigational procedures

ICD9 codes supporting medical necessity:

- 426.7 anomalous atrioventricular excitation (Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome)
- 426.89 other specified conduction disorders: atrioventricular, isorhythmic, nonparoxysmal AV nodal tachycardia
- 427.0 Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia, paroxysmal tachycardia: atrial (PAT), atrioventricular (AV), junctional, nodal
- 427.1 Paroxysmal ventricular tachycardia
- 427.31 Atrial fibrillation
- 427.32 Atrial flutter

Criteria #39: Ultrasound in Pregnancy

Since the introduction of ultrasound into obstetrics, it has become a valuable tool for the evaluation of mother and fetus. However, recent review of use indicates that the procedure has been performed multiple times as a routine procedure without indications of medical necessity. According to the ACOG Committee on Obstetrics, ultrasound should only be performed when there is diagnostic information to be obtained. The National Institutes of Health consensus conference recommends ultrasound in pregnancy be completed for a specific medical condition and not for routine screening. If an abnormality is found during the office scan, the patient should be referred to a perinatologist or perinatal center for a definitive diagnosis.

A. Coverage:

1. All obstetrical ultrasounds must be completed through a perinatologist and/or a trained ultrasound certified physician, nurse practitioner, or doctor of osteopathy. The ultrasound must be read and interpreted by the physician or osteopath.
1. One routine office ultrasound will be covered without prior authorization for all pregnant women at about 18 weeks of gestation or at late prenatal care (18th week through intrapartum). The screening ultrasound should be submitted with the addition of the diagnosis code V22.0, V22.1, or V23.3.
3. There is one exception to the stipulation one ultrasound is permitted without prior authorization. In approximately 20% of patients, bleeding or pain may occur prior to 14 weeks gestation. Appropriate indications for ultrasound in the first trimester include ectopic pregnancy, spontaneous abortion (threatened, incomplete, missed), molar pregnancy, first trimester bleeding, and intrauterine device. This patient is also allowed the one ultrasound at about 18 weeks gestation.
4. Outlier obstetrical ultrasound (greater than seven in nine months) may require physician review for medical necessity. In the January 2008 MIB, the number was increased to 10 in twelve months to cover the possibility of two pregnancies. Outlier obstetrical ultrasounds and uncovered medically indicated codes submitted for reimbursement need documentation submitted for physician review.
 - Requests for a repeat ultrasound in cases involving maternal risk factors such as diabetes or hypertension require submission of documentation for medical review.
 - Placenta previa found at the 18-20 week scan should be followed up with a scan in the third trimester for placental location. If the woman has had a prior C-section or the placenta previa is central, documentation should be submitted for medical review.
 - If the fetus is not growing it may represent IUGR(intrauterine growth restriction). Repeat ultrasound may be recommended once per month in the third trimester. More frequent ultrasounds require physician review.

B. Indications:

1. Placenta previa found at the 18-20 week scan should be followed up with a scan in the third trimester for placental location. If the woman has had a prior C-section or the placenta previa is central, documentation should be submitted for medical review.
2. Patients with an incompetent cervix must be referred to a perinatal center for a transvaginal scan.
3. If the fetus is not growing it may represent IUGR(intrauterine growth restriction). Repeat ultrasound may be recommended once per month in the third trimester. More frequent ultrasounds require physician review.
4. Documentation of the medical necessity must be submitted for medical review with requests for a repeat ultrasound in cases involving maternal risk factors such as diabetes or hypertension.
5. Appropriate indications for ultrasound in the first trimester include ectopic pregnancy, spontaneous abortion (threatened, incomplete, missed), molar pregnancy, first trimester bleeding, and intrauterine device.

C. Limitations:

1. Ultrasound scans completed in the office are limited to normal scans. If a repeat scan is medically necessary, the patient should be referred to a perinatal center for the ultrasound.
2. One ultrasound is covered in a patient less than 14 weeks gestation who is symptomatic for ectopic pregnancy or miscarriage. Procedure code 76801 with or without procedure code 76802 OR procedure code 76817 are covered services under these conditions.
3. Abdominal scans do not diagnosis an incompetent cervix and are non covered.
4. Ultrasounds completed for the purpose of obtaining a picture of the fetus or sex determination are not covered.
5. When a limited ultrasound 76815 and followup or repeat ultrasound 76816 are billed on the same date, the repeat ultrasound will be denied. Documentation supporting medical necessity will be reviewed on appeal.

Criteria #40A: Imaging, CT scans

Chest: The following criterion applies CT scans of the thorax including CPT such as 71250, 72160, and 71270.

Indications:

1. In the majority of circumstance the CT will follow chest x-rays to further establish a diagnosis on identified abnormalities. Posterior and lateral views of the chest represent the basic screening tool in identifying abnormalities involving the thorax. It is expected that the chest x-ray is used to evaluate patients who present with signs and/or symptoms suggestive of chest pathology prior to proceeding to a CT scan. However, in limited circumstances, a CT of the Thorax may be used as a primary diagnostic tool if the documentation supports that the initial test was reasonable and necessary and the medical literature supports the CT scan as the primary diagnostic test for the condition being evaluated.
2. The use of the scan must be medically appropriate considering the patient's symptoms and preliminary diagnosis. Documentation in the medical record should support the reasoning behind the decision for the CT scan.
3. It is expected that the ordering physician and the radiologist(s) involved are aware of local and national medical review policies related to CT procedures.
4. CT may be indicated as medically necessary when:
 - there is a suspected mass or growth
 - clinical indicators suggest a possible metastasis to the pulmonary system from a known neoplasm site such as brain or breast
 - evidence of a growth or mass requires biopsy guidance
 - the progression of a disease requires evaluation such as pulmonary fibrosis
 - clinical signs suggest pulmonary collapse (pneumothorax) or a lung abscess (empyema).
5. CT may be useful for the patient presenting with chest pain when the differential diagnosis includes pulmonary embolism or aortic aneurysm and/or following trauma when an internal injury of the thorax is suspected.
6. CT of the thorax may be advisable prior to bronchoscopy when a patient is HIV positive with suspected pulmonary tuberculosis and the chest film has non specific interstitial infiltrates or the film is abnormal and it is difficult to identify whether there is cavitation.

Limitations:

- A. It is expected that the ordering physician and the radiologist(s) involved are aware of local and national medical review policies related to CT procedures and the frequency of this procedure for a patient.
- B. The frequency of the exam must be reasonable and justified upon intermediary medical review.

Non Coverage:

1. A thoracic CT scan is not covered as a screening test in the absence of signs or symptoms of a disease or condition. CT of the thoracic for investigational or clinical trial purposes is not covered, including lung cancer screening or as part of the evaluation of a procedure or a clinical drug trial.
2. A thoracic CT is not covered when the purpose is a sharper image of the chest x-ray.
3. There are no protocols for use of Thoracic CT for tuberculosis or other infectious disease screening through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the American College of Radiology. The chest x ray is the standard of practice. A review for medical necessity of CT of the thorax may be requested for a particular case.

Criteria #40B: Imaging, MRI

Body

1. Screening CT scans of the body are not covered by Utah.
2. Any anatomical site receiving CT scanning must have documentation supporting medical necessity.

MRI

Limitations and non-coverage:

- A. Reasonable imaging studies should be completed prior to the decision for an MRI. MRI must be medically necessary and a reasonable test to order based on the diagnosis. Bone detail is better imaged by conventional x-rays or CAT scan. CT is preferred for unstable patients with severe bleeding and when calcification is present. MRI is less sensitive in distinguishing between tumor tissue and edema fluid, and in detecting small abnormalities (poor spatial resolution) compared to CT scan.
- B. Evaluation of uncomplicated degenerative disc disease or herniated nucleus pulposus is not considered medically necessary.
- C. MRI is an noncovered service when completed for the measurement of blood flow, spectroscopy, imaging cortical bone, and calcifications, and procedures involving spatial resolution of bone or calcifications.

Body

1. Screening MRI scans of the entire body are not covered by Utah.
2. Any anatomical site receiving MR imaging must have documentation supporting medical necessity.

Cardiac MRI

The 64-slice MDCT provides data similar to cardiac angiography and is becoming a replacement for angiography in many centers. Some studies indicate the multi-slice CT surpasses the cardiac MRI in accuracy, reliability, and quality. For consideration of a cardiac MRI, other cardiac imaging studies (i.e. angiography, TTE, and TEE) must have been completed in the last 2 months.

Coverage

For coverage consideration, all the following documentation must be submitted: (ALL):

1. An assessment of cardiac arrhythmia is provided.
2. Describe whether the cardiac issue(s) under consideration are anatomical and/or functional.
3. Provide reports of all the completed cardiac evaluation tests. NOTE: There must be a medically necessary reason the MRI is required in addition cardiac evaluation test.
4. Describe whether the patient has an allergy to dye or renal insufficiency which prevents the use of contrast (MDCT, MRA). Note: the patient has been screened for any contraindications such as a pacemaker, implanted defibrillator, Swan-Gantz catheter, recent coronary stenting (<6 weeks), and other conventional contraindications.

Indications are one of more of the following (select all that apply)

1. Congenital heart disease to define structural relationships outside of the cardiac chambers.
2. Endocarditis only when TTE and TEE are technically limited and there is suspicion of: **(one)**
 - a. Perivalvular involvement
 - b. Aortic root involvement
 - c. Fistula
3. Pericardial disease **(all)** must be documented). Note: MRI can specify findings of constrictive pericarditis include adherence of the pericardium to the underlying epimyocardium, transudative and hemorrhagic effusions, loculated effusions and pericardial neoplasms.
 - a. Echocardiogram (TEE) not diagnostic for constrictive pericarditis
 - b. Invasive hemodynamic measurements do not differentiate constrictive pericarditis from restrictive heart disease
 - c. Evaluation for pericardial surgery
4. Myocardial viability assessment **(all)** must be documented.
 - a. Cardiomyopathy with significantly reduced left ventricular ejection fraction

- b. In conclusive finding of myocardial viability on nuclear perfusion imaging or stress echocardiogram NOTE: TTE non-diagnostic for constrictive pericarditis
- c. Determine if patient has viable myocardium for revascularization
- 5. Cardiac mass (**all**). Note: MRI is considered the gold standard for comprehensive imaging of tumor and cardiac masses.
 - a. Mass suspected on TTE
 - b. TEE (**one**)
 - i. Not diagnostic
 - ii. Not feasible because of respiratory compromise or esophageal obstruction
- 6. Right ventricular dysplasia with arrhythmogenic focus (**all**) must be documented.
 - a. Low CAD risk (Patient less than 35, no history chest pain, no family history CAD, normal Q waves, no diabetes mellitus or other known risk factors for heart disease.
 - b. Presyncope/syncope > 2 episodes in history
 - c. Physical examination identifies no more than a grade one murmur
 - d. ECG is non diagnostic
 - e. Findings (**one**)
 - i. Mild right ventricular enlargement by TTE
 - ii. Regional right ventricular dysfunction by TEE
 - iii. Ventricular tachycardia sustained >30 seconds by ambulatory ECG monitoring

MRI Knee

Clinical examination and plain x-ray films are still the gold standard for evaluation and management of the knee. MRI should not be used as a routine screening tool in all knee injuries. It should be used only when the diagnosis remains in doubt. It does not replace clinical evaluation and management, and multiple view x-rays as primary diagnostic tools.

Documentation requirements (All 1-3):

- 1. Requires x-ray as a first study which must have been completed within 6 months of the request. An x-ray has ruled out fractures, osteochondritis dissecans, osteochondral defect, or degenerative arthritis which may affect treatment in a soft tissue injury. A CT scan may be considered in lieu of an x-ray if it was already completed as the first study.
- 2. Submit documentation of physical examination with differential diagnose(s) which has been completed within 6 months of the request. The physical examination has ruled out patellofemoral syndrome, bursitis and tendonitis. Note: If the cause of knee pain is not obvious physical examination should rule out flat feet, fallen arches, and the hip as a source of knee pain, especially in children.
- 3. Eight weeks of conservative treatment has been tried at a site of probable ligament tear, including:
rest, ice, compression, elevation in first 24 to 72 hours.
 - a. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID's). (NOTE: Waived if medically unable to take NSAID's)
 - b. Initial Physical Therapy Assessment required. Sessions of physical therapy and recommended ROM strengthening exercises for home as determined appropriate by the physical therapist. NOTE: Based on the program eligibility of the patient, there may be limitations on the number of visits the patient may be able to access per year. Note: The PT may also recommend crutches or bracing (i.e. grade III grade MCL injury first 4-6 weeks). Note: Physical therapy may be waived in patients with confirmed osteomyelitis or mass.

Coverage Indications select at least **one** of the following sections:

- 1. Detection, staging, and post-treatment of knee tumor, occult soft tissue mass, or cysts (**All**)
 - a. Abnormal findings (one)
 - (1) On x-ray or bone scan
 - (2) Palpable intra-articular or periarticular mass and x-ray negative
 - (3) X-ray indicates mass eroding through bone cortex
 - b. One of the following: (one)
 - (1) Known diagnosis of cancer elsewhere. Note: Cancer or tumor s/s may include night pain, persistent

severe pain, atypical symptoms without injury history, weight loss. Infection may be a factor if fever, severe pain, swelling, redness, heat, or history drug abuse.

(2) Unexplained localized pain and/or other symptoms not explained by plain x-ray.

- c. Ultrasound results and documentation indicate the diagnosis remains unclear
- d. NSAID's have been tried for 8 weeks
- e. Describe how the MRI will affect the differential diagnosis and/or treatment plan.

2. Osteomyelitis (**All**)

- a. X-ray is not diagnostic of osteomyelitis
- b. Bone scan results have not demonstrated well-localized increased uptake
- c. Has indication of osteomyelitis within last three months (**one or more**)
 - (1) ESR>30mm/hr
 - (2) Temp>100.4
 - (3) WBC >10,000cu/mm
 - (4) Blood culture positive
 - (5) C reactive protein >10mg/L

d. Describe how the MRI will affect the differential diagnosis and/or treatment plan

3. Persistent knee pain secondary to injury when **all** of the following are met within last six months:

- a. The knee remains unresponsive to 8 weeks of conservative treatment with persistent pain/swelling and/or instability. NOTE: Isolated injuries of ACL, PCL, MCL, and LCL should receive initial conservative therapy, most do not require surgical intervention.
- b. There are clinical indications and a description of how the MRI will likely change or improve the planned treatment (Describe). NOTE: Brooks completed a study of 238 patients and found that there was no evidence that the MRI would identify the number of negative arthroscopies. A negative arthroscopy was identified in 4% of patients studied.

4. Internal derangement (**All**)

- a. Widening of the joint compartment on x-ray.
- b. Includes meniscal, cartilaginous, or ligamentous (ACL and PCL) injury. NOTE: A trial of conservative care is still recommended prior to diagnostic testing. A good clinical examination and MRI are comparable in sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative likelihood ratios.
- c. Knee pain associated with sensitivity to palpation along medial or lateral joint.

5. Multiple ligament injury with suspected ligament instability as **indicated by one a-d; and e:**

- a. Mechanical laxity or excess in ROM in the joint due to loss of integrity of the ligaments and other soft tissues which contribute to joint stability (**one**).
 - (1) Diagnosis of grade III PCL tears and MRI requested to identify additional injuries in the posterolateral complex. NOTE: Increased external rotation of the tibia and increased lateral opening on varus stress should alert the clinician to involvement of the posterolateral complex.
 - (2) In injuries to the medial collateral ligament (MCL) an MRI may be warranted when there is additional concern of associated injury of medial meniscus, capsule, **and** ACL.
- b. Recurrent ligament injury after surgery when the diagnostic certainty regarding the degree and type of pathology is low.
- c. Segond (avulsion of fibular head) and Tibial plateau fractures are associated with multiple ligament tears
- d. Suspected tear of extensor mechanisms (i.e. quadriceps, patellar tendons). Note: unable to straight leg raise, palpable joint gap, change in patella height. This is extensor mechanism requiring orthopedic intervention.
- e. Describe how the MRI will affect the differential diagnosis or treatment plan.

6. Child or adolescent with normal x-ray, joint effusion and no evidence of inflammatory arthritis when stress fracture suspected. (**All**) NOTE: occult fracture or congenital anomalies may be present especially in children 3 or younger.

- a. Localized pain and history of overuse or excessive activity.
- b. Symptoms persist despite rest.
- c. Normal findings on x-ray completed at least 2 weeks apart.

d. Bone scan negative, contraindicated or nonspecific due to possibility of infectious or inflammatory process.

- e. Describe how the MRI will affect differential diagnosis, management or treatment.

Non-covered

1. For meniscal or ACL tears when they are the only tears identified. Research studies comparing MRI and clinical judgement in evaluating meniscal tears and ACL tears indicate these ligament injuries are accurately diagnosed through physical examination and clinical judgement.
2. When used to diagnose or evaluate rheumatoid arthritis or degenerative joint disease.
3. When the clinical examination diagnoses torn meniscus, loose body, or osteochondritis dissecans **and** arthroscopy or ligament reconstruction is planned.
4. When there is persistent true locking of the knee which indicates a torn meniscus or loose body requiring surgical intervention. NOTE: True locking is defined as more than a momentary locking of the joint with the knee in a fixed position, as compared with the sensation of momentary catching with extension of the knee.
5. When clinical evaluation indicates injury, the patient requires urgent surgical intervention (i.e. bucket tear, indication of neurological or vascular damage) and the MRI will not impact the need for surgery.
6. Before physical examination and routine conventional radiographs or as substitute for clinical judgement.
7. When there is radiographic evidence of degenerative joint disease, inflammatory arthritis, stress fracture, osteonecrosis, or reflex sympathetic dystrophy because imaging will not alter the treatment plan.

Criteria #40C: PET/CT Imaging

The gold standard of care of initial diagnostic work-up for a tumor or cancer is the CT scan. The PET/CT scan is an invasive diagnostic test which combines the two studies with a lower level of radiation for the CT portion of the study. The PET/CT fusion procedure is currently under study by the National Oncological PET Registry (NOPR) under the request of Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Service (CMS). PET/CT fusion will only be considered for initial cancer evaluation by the Medicaid Utilization Review Committee after a 64-slice CT scan and before other procedures have been completed. A prior authorization may be obtained through the UR Committee on a case-by-case basis when documentation supporting medical necessity is submitted.

Coverage

A. Pet/CT is covered for **initial cancer staging** only when additional information is required prior to a procedure to determine the optimal anatomical location to perform an invasive diagnostic procedure or determine the feasibility of surgery for patients with an initial diagnosis of non small cell lung cancer, lymphoma, melanoma, colorectal cancer, esophageal cancer, or head/neck cancer.

Limitations

- A. In a patient with melanoma, a PET/CT scan is covered to evaluate recurrence of melanoma prior to surgery and to assess extranodal spread of malignant melanoma at initial staging.
- B. In a patient with lymphoma, the PET/CT is covered prior to surgery or when documentation supports medically necessary because a change in radiation treatment is anticipated.
- C. PET/CT scan is not covered for the evaluation of CNS disease such as dementia, cerebrovascular disease, metabolic or nutritional disorders, infections, pulmonary disease, or for neoplasms of the liver, musculoskeletal system, ovary, pancreas, thyroid or parathyroid.
- D. PET/CT scan is not covered for screening in the absence of specific signs and symptoms of disease or as a work-up of patients with multiple sites of disease.

Criteria #41: Fiberoptic Endoscopic Evaluation of Swallowing (FEESST)

Fiber optic endoscopic evaluation of swallowing with sensory testing (FEESST) is an alternative to modified barium swallow evaluation for patient at risk of aspiration. NOTE: Video fluoroscopy has long been viewed as the "gold standard" for evaluation of a swallowing disorder for the comprehensive information it provides. However, it is not very efficient and accessible in certain clinical and practical situations. Fiber optic endoscopic evaluation of swallowing (FEES) has been shown to be safe and effective for assisting in swallowing evaluation, and in therapy as a visual display to help patients learn various swallowing maneuvers. A specially equipped flexible endoscope is passed into the oropharynx. The specialty equipment includes a sensory stimulator, a television monitor, a video printer, and a videocassette recorder. (Codes 92610, 92612, 92613)

Indications and Coverage: (All)

1. Must have **one** of the conditions in which patients may benefit from the procedure:
 - a. Stroke or other central nervous system disorders which affect swallowing and speech.
 - b. Patients without an obvious CNS disorder with difficulty in swallowing, a clinical history of aspiration, or a history of aspiration pneumonia.
 - c. Presence of oral motor disorders with symptoms such as drooling of food or liquids placed in the mouth or oral food retention.
 - d. Lack of coordination, sensation loss, (postural difficulties) or other neuromotor disturbances affecting the ability to close the buccal cavity, bite, chew, suck, shape or squeeze a food bolus into the upper esophagus while protecting the airway.
 - e. To visualize the larynx directly for signs of trauma or neurologic damage and assess laryngeal competence post-surgery where the laryngeal nerve was vulnerable.
2. The diagnosis or clinical suspicion of aspiration currently must be present for the procedure to be considered medically necessary.
3. Medical record documentation must support the medical necessity and describe why the FEESST procedure provides more information and benefit than barium swallow evaluation studies.
4. The results of FEESST testing will impact the clinical decisions **(both)**:
 - a. Affect the daily dietary management of the impaired patient.
 - b. Impact on the evaluation and management of therapy programs.

Limitations and Non Coverage

1. These services are limited to physicians. Incident to services cannot be billed.
2. FEESST is not recommended when pathology such as an esophageal lesion is suspected.
3. The procedure is not covered for routine screening or when preformed in the absence of a specific sign or symptom supporting medical necessity.
4. Services for diagnoses not listed as covered in this policy, or for excessive frequency.
5. The clinical effectiveness and applicability of the addition of sensory testing to the FEES procedure have not been determined. Therefore, CPT codes 92614 through 92617 are non covered services.

*

Criteria #42: Varicose Vein Surgery

In the past, varicose vein surgery has been accomplished by vein ligation and stripping and/or sclerotherapy. Since this procedure may be accomplished outside of medical necessity, for cosmetic reasons, it has become important to specify coverage indications for the procedure. NOTE: Refer to the CPT Medical-Surgical List for non-covered procedure codes.

Non Coverage

If any **one** of the following are the procedure requested, stop review, the procedure is not covered:

1. Ultrasound guided sclerotherapy. Note: Duplex scanning or an ultrasound procedure performed for the purpose of guidance during the injection of sclerosing solution for the treatment of varicose veins is not considered medically necessary.
2. Laser ablation and radio frequency ablation. Note: Laser ablation and radio frequency ablation of the saphenous vein are not covered as alternatives to vein ligation and stripping. Medicaid covers the least costly alternative method, and these procedures are additive to traditional ligation and stripping procedures.
3. The injection of sclerosing solution. Note: The injection of sclerosing solution into telangiectasis, such as spider veins, hemangiomas, and angiomas is a non-covered service. Treatment for these superficial veins in most commonly provided for cosmetic purposes. Therefore, sclerotherapy or laser treatment of superficial telangiectasis, is not a covered service.

Coverage indications include **all** of the following:

1. History and physical documentation must support **(one)**
 - a. Substantial pain and edema which impair mobility and impact ADL
 - b. Significant superficial thrombophlebitis
 - c. Dependent edema
 - d. Complications such as venous stasis with ulceration or dermatitis.
2. Abnormal duplex scan within six-months of the request
3. A six-month trial of supportive therapy including **(a-d required)**:
 - a. Walking
 - b. Avoidance of prolonged standing
 - c. Support or compression hose therapy
 - d. Leg elevation
 - e. Weight reduction if appropriate (optional)
4. Sclerotherapy **(all)**
 - a. Must be used in conjunction with surgical stripping and ligation.
 - b. The varicosities must be symptomatic with pain, burning, etc.
 - c. There must not be any sapheno femoral insufficiency or disease which occludes deep veins.
 - d. The veins are bulging above the surface of the skin and are at least 5 millimeters in size.
5. The ICD-9 code supports medical necessity **(one)**:
 - a. 454.0 Varicose veins of lower extremities with ulcer
 - b. 454.1 Varicose veins of lower extremities with inflammation
 - c. 454.2 Varicose veins of lower extremities with ulcer and inflammation

Criteria #43: Sleep Study in Adult

When apnea is identified during a hospitalization every attempt should be made to perform polysomnography prior to patient discharge from the hospital. When a sleep study is approved for an outpatient evaluation, the approval includes the expectation for a CPAP trial which will be approved under code 95811. Prior to considering that a patient should be referred for polysomnography or to a sleep specialist, the referring physician must submit the following information to the Utilization Review nurse. Documentation of all items in section 1 must be addressed and applicable items must be submitted as follows before consideration of section 2:

1. Documentation

- a. The patient should receive a thorough history, physical examination, and medical evaluation through their primary care physician, internist, or pulmonologist. In addition to the H&P the evaluation should include:
 - i. TSH laboratory study is done to rule out hypothyroidism.
 - ii. Sleep questionnaire. Note: Questionnaire may include: weight loss efforts and their date; nocturnal reasons for insomnia such as pain, reflux, angina, dyspnea, or headache; the medications used to relieve nasal obstruction, insomnia, depression and pain including OTC, and herbal supplements because a sleep disorder may be caused by some antidepressants, stimulants, bronchodilators, xanthines, decongestants, diuretics, histamine antagonists, antihypertensives, steroids, caffeine, and nicotine; and sleep enhancement methods relaxation exercise, music, or a dull book.
 - iii. A sleep log covering 7-14 days, documenting the conservative measures recommended and/or attempted. NOTE: log may include: change in sleep position using rocker recliner, lumbosacral roll, pillows, not eating hot spicy food or meal 3 hours prior to bedtime, not exercising 4 hours before bedtime, avoid caffeine 5 hours before bedtime, and avoiding alcohol 5 hours before bedtime.
 - iv. A cardiovascular work up in a patient with symptoms suggestive of heart problems. (If applicable)
- b. When initial conservative measures have failed and anatomy of neck, throat, or chin indicates an ENT reason for obstructive sleep apnea, an otorhinolaryngologist should be consulted. Dental appliance if appropriate fitted and tried. NOTE: If an ENT problem is suspected and the nature of the anatomic deformity is not obvious to the otorhinolaryngologist, a sleep study should be completed in an attempt to identify the nature of the collapse or narrowing during sleep. Research indicates that anyone surgical procedure may not correct the problem. A sleep study with a CPAP trial should be completed prior to any of the following surgeries to see if the obstruction will resolve without surgery.
- c. If consideration for sleep study enrollment is based only on daytime sleepiness, lack of restful sleep, inability to sleep, narcolepsy, or pseudo narcolepsy, a psychiatric evaluation should be completed.
 - i. Review should determine if there are sedative side effects in current medications.
 - ii. The patient should be evaluated for depression or a stress anxiety disorder.
 - iii. Psychiatric evaluation should assess whether the patient's compliance history and attitude suggest they would be compliant with the sleep disorder treatment plan and use of CPAP.

2. Basic criteria for sleep study in Suspected Apnea after evaluating for causes listed in section "1" and a trial of conservative treatment.

- a. **One** of the following conditions must be present:
 - i. **Witnessed apnea** or choking spells during sleep
 - ii. **Morning headaches** which resolve one to two hours after awakening in morning
 - iii. **Excessive/persistent** daytime sleepiness confirmed by Epiworth scale. Note: Pharmacology & psychiatric screening has ruled out manageable causes.
- b. When a request for polysomnography is based on a night time pulse oximetry study, the results must meet **one** of the following:
 - i. The oxygen saturation must fall at least 4% or greater below the baseline level **and** the mean O² level based on a full nights sleep must be 90% or less with an oxygen saturation less than 85% a minimum of twenty times during the night time pulse oximetry study. NOTE: The baseline level is the level taken during waking hours before the sleep study is initiated. For example a chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patient with a baseline of 86% is not eligible of a sleep study when the mean O² during sleep study is 84%.
 - ii. If the patient's baseline oxygen saturation level is 74 or greater, the patient may also be considered a suitable candidate for a sleep study if they have **one** episode of apnea where the O² saturation is 70% or less.

- c. When a request is based on the fact that the person carries excessive weight about the neck and chin, the person must have a BMI ≥ 29 and hypertension, as well as nocturnal oxygen desaturation.
 - d. When ENT evaluation concludes surgery is necessary (i.e. tracheotomy, uvulopalatoplasty with or w/o tonsillectomy, laser midline glossectomy and lingualplasty, or inferior sagittal osteotomy & genioglossal advancement with hyoid motomy/suspension), a trial of CPAP is required to determine whether surgery is the best course of action.
3. CPAP is covered under the following conditions:
- a. Polysomnography requires at least six hours of attended sleep through sleep stages with the physiological and pathophysiological parameters reviewed and interpreted by the physician. Documentation to support obstructive sleep apnea during six hours of recorded sleep requires at least 30 episodes of apnea each lasting a minimum of 10 seconds. The diagnosis of sleep apnea requires the calculation of the Apnea-Hyponea Index (AHI). The AHI is the average number of apnea and hyponea episodes per hour and must be based on a minimum of two hours of sleep recorded by polysomnography using actual hours of sleep. The need for CPAP must be documented by i or ii:
 - i. An AHI ≥ 15 is documented during a minimum of 2 hours of diagnostic polysomnography.
 - ii. There are AHI > 5 and < 14 events per hour and documented symptoms of one:
 - (1) Daytime sleepiness with Epworth scale >10
 - (2) Hypertension, blood pressure $>140/90$
 - (3) Ischemic heart disease
 - (4) History of stroke
 - b. For patients with severe and unambiguous obstructive sleep apnea, initial diagnostic polysomnography must meet AHI requirements as outlined above. CPAP titration during polysomnography on the same night may be an alternative to a full night of diagnostic polysomnography as long as the CPAP titration is carried out for at least 3 hours. This titration during polysomnography must provide documented evidence that the CPAP eliminates or nearly eliminates respiratory events during REM and NREM sleep.

Criteria #44: **Removed 7/1/07**

Page reserved for future use.

Criteria #45: Outpatient Chronic Pain Management and Attached Referral Form

Medicaid requires the pain medicine service to incorporate the interdisciplinary model which focuses on the comprehensive management of the physical, psychological, social, and spiritual needs of the patient.

Coverage

A. To provide pain management services, the following are required:

1. Medicaid will reimburse a pain medicine specialist for a comprehensive pain consultation only when the service is through an approved provider who will provide a comprehensive multi-disciplinary approach to pain that includes evaluations by a board-certified pain medicine specialist, a physical therapist, and mental health professional.
 - a) The pain specialist is the principal treating physician, while the client is under treatment for pain, who provides care at various levels; i.e., direct treatment, prescribing medication, prescribing rehabilitative services, performing pain relieving procedures, counseling of patients and families, direction of a multi-disciplinary team, coordination of care with other healthcare providers and consultative services to public and private agencies.
 - b) The comprehensive pain evaluation is reimbursed only to the pain medicine physicians. Physician assistants and nurse practitioners will not be covered for reimbursement of the comprehensive pain evaluation.
2. Physicians must be board-certified by the American Board of Anesthesiology (ABA) and/or American Academy of Pain Medicine.
3. The services of the pain medicine physician specialist will be covered under a global fee which includes a comprehensive assessment and a visit for development of the treatment plan and coordination of care with the client. If additional visits are needed to complete the comprehensive treatment plan, they are covered under the global fee and cannot be billed separately.
4. Evaluation and treatment is limited to the development of a treatment plan. The treatment plan is provided to the primary care provider (PCP), the care coordinator, and the designated Prepaid Mental Health Plan liaison.
5. Medicaid recipients approved for the comprehensive pain evaluation will be automatically enrolled in the Care Coordination and Restriction Program.
6. Services from each provider participating in the comprehensive pain evaluation require prior approval. Each provider participating in the program will be identified in the MMIS system for reimbursement.
 - a) An approved pain medicine physician will bill the code 99245 for the global payment.
 - b) An approved physical therapist may bill for one physical therapy assessment using code 97001.
 - 1) Traditional Medicaid patients have a limit of 20 visits without authorization under code T1015. Non-Traditional Medicaid patients have a limit of 10 visits. This assessment does not count toward the limitation.
 - 2) Evaluations and management of rehabilitation needs to include physical and occupational therapies.
 - c) A psychiatric evaluation will be billed under code 99245. In areas where a psychiatrist is not available, an approved psychologist (PhD) will bill for the psychiatric evaluation using code S5190. Procedure code 96116 (neurobehavioral status examination) cannot be billed separately. It is considered part of the psychiatric evaluation.
 - d) Additional visits or services other than the comprehensive evaluation and treatment plan must follow existing coverage requirements, be coordinated with the primary care physician, and may require separate prior approval.

B. Medicaid considers outpatient multi-disciplinary pain management evaluations medically necessary when all of the following criteria are met:

1. Referral for a comprehensive pain evaluation is made by the primary care physician/attending physician.
2. Requires the primary care provider to provide in writing the following:
 - a. Diagnosis.
 - b. Previous treatment modalities.
 - c. Patient's response to treatment.

- d. Evaluations from other providers; i.e., physical therapy, orthopedics, neurology, psychiatric.
- e. Once the pain management specialist has completed the evaluation and treatment plan, the PCP agrees to assume primary care management of the patient, including pain management.
- 3. Client experiences chronic non-malignant pain (not cancer pain) for 6 months or more.
- 4. Person in pain is not under the age of 18.
- 5. Pain is not the result of herpetic neuralgia (shingles). Shingles is considered an acute problem.
- 6. Pain is not the result of complex regional pain syndrome or reflux sympathetic dystrophy with an onset within 6 months.
- 7. The cause of the client's pain is unknown or attributable to a physical cause and not purely psychogenic in origin.
- 8. Patient is compliant with previous treatment modalities.
- 9. Any primary psychiatric problems are being treated where indicated.
- 10. A surgical procedure or acute medical treatment is not indicated.

C. Other Considerations:

- 1. Pain interferes with the client's ability to remain functional and independent.
- 2. Potentially Abused Drug Over-utilization:
 - a. An average daily dose of 3-4 units of controlled or potentially abused drugs written by more than one prescriber over a six month period.
 - b. Controlled or potentially abused drugs prescribed at the same time by two or more prescribers.
 - c. Methadone prescription exceeding 150 units in 30 days.
 - d. Oxycontin prescription exceeding 90 units in 30 days.
 - e. ACTIQ for any non malignant chronic pain.
 - f. Duragesic.
- 3. Drug Utilization Review (DUR) Board petitions or prior authorization requests for excessive pain medications or requests for name brand overrides.
- 4. Use of four or more medical or surgical specialists or more than four different physicians providing the same or similar medical services.
- 5. Use of emergency room for three or more visits in a six month period for care that could be treated in the PCP's office or a less costly setting.
- 6. Cases where clients have a diagnosis of drug dependence, uncontrolled pain, alcohol abuse or a variety of unrelated diagnoses.
- 7. Other diagnoses:
 - a. Headaches
 - b. Chronic back pain
 - c. Dental pain
 - d. Chronic conditions i.e. sinusitis, bronchitis, diabetes, multiple sclerosis
 - e. Neuropathies

Limitations

- A. Medicaid considers entry into an outpatient multi-disciplinary chronic pain evaluation not medically necessary for clients with any of the following contraindications:
 - 1. The client is unable to understand and carry out instructions (not due to a language barrier, or person requires some form of an interpreter like TDDY or TYY).
 - 2. The client currently exhibits untreated chronic aggressive and/or violent behavior.
 - 3. The client exhibits suicidal tendencies.

4. The client has unrealistic expectations of what will be accomplished from the program (client expects an immediate cure).
 5. The client is medically unstable due to uncontrollable high blood pressure, unstable congestive heart failure, or other medical conditions.
 6. Person previously failed an adequate multi-disciplinary chronic pain program. Exception: If there is documented change in the condition, then the person may be considered for the chronic pain program.
- B. Addiction and Dependence:
1. Dependence or addiction in and of itself does not eliminate a patient's authorization for the chronic pain program.
 2. Drug dependence, addiction or pseudo addiction needs evaluation and management in conjunction with enrollment of a client into a pain management program. The PCP refers the patient to a substance abuse treatment program and monitors progress and compliance with the substance abuse treatment.

For more information call the Medicaid Customer Service Line at 1-800-662-9651. For Medicaid recipients in a managed health care plan, call:

Molina Health Care at 1-888-483-0760 or Healthy U at 1-888-271-5870.

Criteria #46: Craniectomy or Craniotomy Decompression

The benefit of decompression depends on the patient's age, clinical signs and symptoms on admission, and the existence of major extracranial injuries. The procedure is usually considered when medical conservative interventions prove unsuccessful. The procedure is usually considered within the first 48 hours after the accident while monitoring the ICP and cerebral tissue oxygenation $p(t)O_2$. Most studies indicate the best outcomes occur with this procedure when the Glasgow score is between 6 to 8.

1. Patients with primary fatal brain stem damage should not under go decompression surgery, as indicated by:
 - a. An initial and persisting GS score of 3 despite conservative therapy.
 - b. With bilateral fixed/dilated pupils or other signs of herniation. NOTE: Signs of herniation include, progressive loss of consciousness, coma, irregular breathing, respiratory arrest, irregular pulse, cardiac arrest, loss of brainstem reflexes (blink, gag, pupillary reaction to light). **If the points in one are met, stop. The service is not covered. If not met, review item two—adult or three—pediatric.**
2. Adult craniotomy should be performed when despite medical treatment there is:
 - a. Sustained increase in intracranial pressure(ICP) >20mm Hg, but ICP has not exceed 40mm Hg.
 - b. Initial GSC score is 4 or has reached 4 on the 1st post traumatic day.
 - c. Pupils are dilating, not fixed and dilated.
3. In children decompression craniectomy should be preferably considered within the first 6 hours but up to 48 hours of a traumatic brain injury when all of the following are true. NOTE: A UK study recommends cranial decompression be considered when the ICP reaches 25 mm Hg in children and the cerebral perfusion pressure reaches 50 mm Hg.
 - a. No episodes of ICP >40mm Hg
 - b. GCS > 3 at some point subsequent to injury
 - c. Diffuse cerebral swelling on CT scan
 - d. Evolving cerebral herniation syndrome. Note: Clinical signs and symptoms of acute increased intracranial pressure include, headache, vomiting, vision distortion, diminished sensorium, pupillary dysfunction, hypertension, bradycardia, flexor/extensor posturing.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF CRITERIA

Abdominal Hysterectomy: Criteria #14	13
Abortion: Criteria #17	15
Amputation of Penis: Criteria #9	10
Arthroscopy - Knee: Criteria #4	5
Aspiration procedure, percutaneous, of nucleus pulposus: Criteria #3	4
Bone Marrow Transplants: Criteria #25	23
Cardiac Ablation: Criteria #38	49
Carpal Tunnel: Criteria #18	16
Chemonucleolysis, injection procedure: Criteria #3	4
Chronic Pain Management and Referral Form: Criteria #45	61
Contact Lens/Vision Aids: Criteria #20	17
Cornea Transplants: Criteria #27	26
Corneal Topography, Corneal topographic mapping: Criteria #35A	45
Craniectomy or Craniotomy Decompression: Criteria #46	63
CT Scans, Imaging : Criteria #40A	51
Diaphragmatic/Electrophrenic Stimulator: Criteria #32 D	39
Diaphragmatic Hernia: Criteria #6	8
Ectopic Pregnancy: Criteria #16	14
Emergency Procedures: Criteria #16	14
Epidural and Nerve Blocks Criteria #33B	41
Epilepsy, Neurostimulators for: Criteria #32	35
Eye Lid Procedures: Criteria #19	16
Fiberoptic Endoscopic Evaluation of Swallowing (FEESST): Criteria #41	56
Gastric Bypass Surgery: Criteria #22	18
Genito-urinary Procedures: Criteria #10	11
Gynecological Procedures: Criteria #11	12
Heart Transplants: Criteria #28	27
Helicobacter Pylori: Criteria #37	48
Hernia: Criteria #6, Criteria #7	8, 10
Hiatal or Diaphragmatic Hernia: Criteria #6	8
Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy: Criteria #21	17
Hysterectomy: Criteria #14	13
Hysteroscopy: Criteria #13	12
Imaging, CT scans: Criteria #40A	51
Imaging, MRI: Criteria #40B	52
Inguinal Hernias/orchiectomy: Criteria #7, Criteria #8	10
Injection procedure of chemonucleolysis: Criteria #3	4
Intestinal Transplantation: Criteria #31	33
Kidney Transplants: Criteria #26	25
Laminectomy: Criteria #1	3
Laparoscopy: Criteria #11	12
Liver Transplants: Criteria #24	21
Lung Transplants: Criteria #29	29
Mandibular Reconstruction, Criteria #5B	8
MRI, Imaging: Criteria #40B	52
Myomectomy: Criteria #12	12

Neonatal Care: Criteria #30	31
Nerve Blocks: Criteria #33B	41
Neurostimulators: Criteria #32	35
Ophthalmic Biometry: Criteria #35B	46
Optical Coherence Tomography: Criteria #35A	45
Orchiectomy: Criteria #7, Criteria #8	10
Pain Management and Referral Form: Criteria #45	61
PET/CT Imaging: Criteria #40C	55
Pregnancy, Ultrasound in Pregnancy: Criteria #39	50
Removal of Benign or Premalignant Skin Lesions: Criteria #34:	43
Ruptured Uterus: Criteria #16	14
Sacral Nerve Stimulation: Criteria #32	35
Septoplasty: Criteria #5A	8
Skin Lesions, Benign or Premalignant, Removal of: Criteria #34:	43
Sleep Study in Adult: Criteria #43:	58
Spine: Criteria #2	4
Spinal Cord Nerve Stimulation: Criteria #32 C	38
Sterilization/Other Genito-urinary Procedures: Criteria #10	11
Stimulation, Sacral Nerve: Criteria #32	35
Surgical Laparoscopy: Criteria #11	12
Surgical Treatment of Reflux Esophagitis and Hiatal Hernia/Open or Laparoscopic: Criteria #6	8
Transplants: Criteria #24 - 31	21-33
Trigger Point Injections: Criteria #33	40
Ultrasound in Pregnancy: Criteria #39	50
Urinalysis, Urine Culture: Criteria #36:	47
Vagal Neurostimulator: Criteria #32A	35
Vaginal Hysterectomy: Criteria #14, Criteria #15	13, 14
Varicose Vein Surgery: Criteria #42	57